

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

NUMBER 9

No more convincing evidence of TALLOFATS superiority could be desired than the fact that so many mills of prominence have chosen TALLOFATS as the sizing which gives them the best results.



Charles R. Allen

Manufacturer
Distributor

Charleston, S. C.



AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE OF THE NORTHROP LOOM

TRADE-MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFFICE

with a materially shortened number of working hours per week, is its capacity to be operated during the noon hour and a corresponding time night or morning without any weavers at all

Looms under such conditions violate no labor laws but do increase the amount of cloth 15 to 25 per cent. per loom compared with what can be done by common looms on the same goods running mill hours only

The shorter the working day the greater the proportional advantage of the Northrop loom in this respect

YOU CAN NEITHER AFFORD

to operate common looms in competition with Northrop Looms nor to experiment with makeshifts

Southern Office
188 South Forsyth Street Atlanta Georgia

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS

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G. G. SLAUGHTER MACHINERY COMPANY

TEXTILE MACHINERY

AND

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT

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SOUTH CAROLINA

Cotton Twine Mill— For Sale!

3500 spindle Twine Mill. consisting of 12 acres land, 8 tenant houses, two-story brick building, two warehouses, engine and boiler rooms, dye plant. Mill now in operation. Write or wire for detail specifications. Being offered at an attractive price to close up an estate.

The Jones Machinery Corporation
Atlanta Ga.



Highest Quality



ANILINE DYES

DIRECT SULPHUR BASIC COLORS

FOR

COTTON DYEING

SPECIAL COLORS for MACHINE DYEING

*Write for Product Samples and Price*ESTABLISHED 1876
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.

75 Hudson Street, New York

CABLE ADDRESS

"MYCELLIUM" New York A-B-C Code—4th and 5th Editions
BENTLEY'S & WESTERN UNION

(SONNEBORN PRODUCTS)

"Amalie" Sulpho Textol Oil

Bright, Soft, Clean Hosiery

Here is a scientific, economical method to make your hosiery ever bright, truly soft and clean smelling. **USE AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL.**

Leading hosiery mills throughout the South specify AMALIE SULPHO TEXTOL OIL because it insures even dye penetration, produces a deeper, lasting black and enhances the value of light shades.

In the rinsing baths, Amalie Sulpho Textol Oil is still unexcelled. It greatly facilitates boarding.

Being produced from Oriental Castor, by an exclusive process of sulphonation, it is guaranteed to be strictly pure and far more efficient than the ordinary hosiery softeners.

A Trial
Barrel
Sent
on Request

Ask for a list of users in your district, literature and formula.

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.

Textile Products Division

262 Pearl St.

NEW YORK

(SONNEBORN)

Product

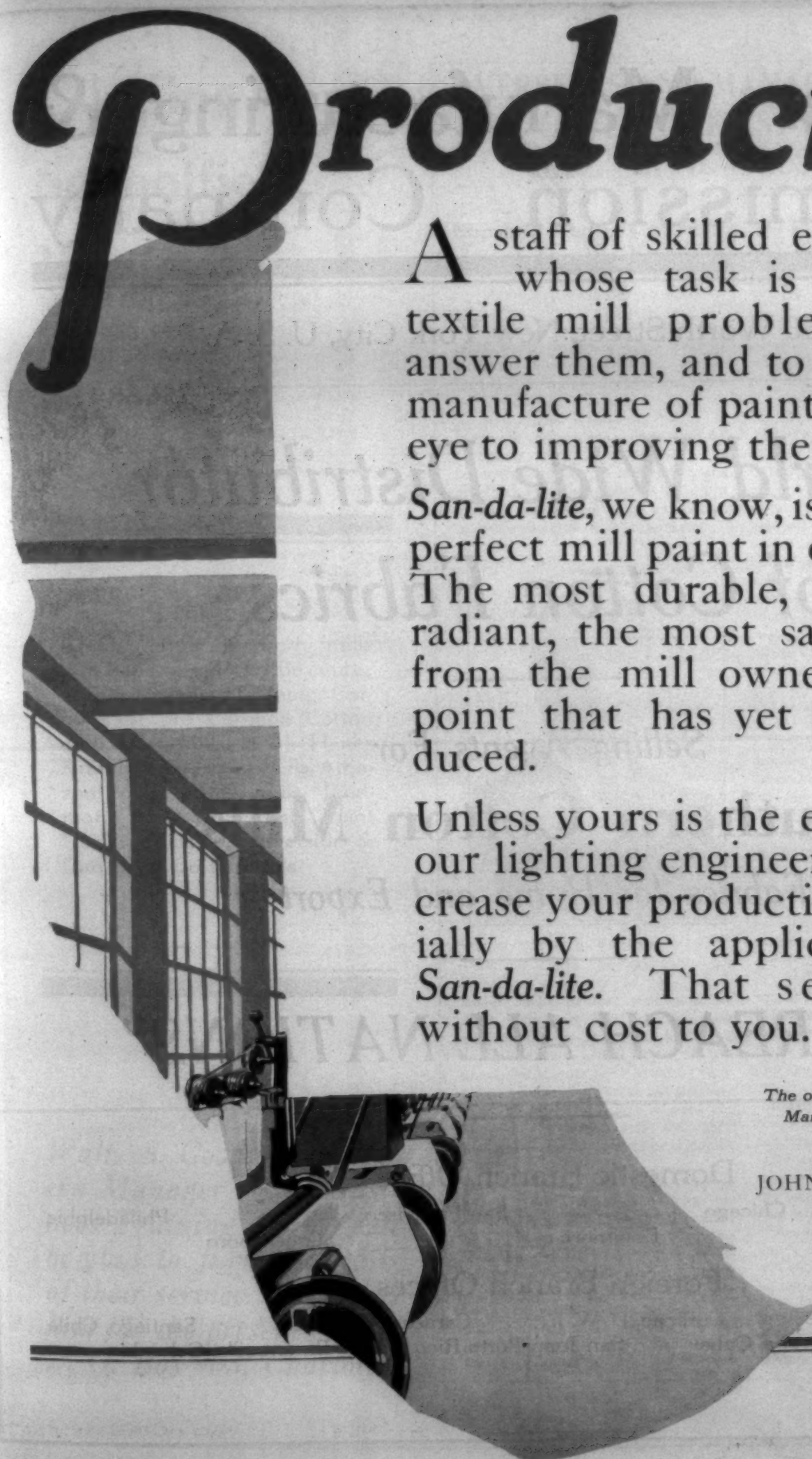
A staff of skilled employees whose task is to study textile mill problems and answer them, and to study the manufacture of paints with an eye to improving them.

San-da-lite, we know, is the most perfect mill paint in existence. The most durable, the most radiant, the most satisfactory from the mill owners standpoint that has yet been produced.

Unless yours is the exception, our lighting engineers can increase your production materially by the application of *San-da-lite*. That service is without cost to you.

*The only Complete Paint
Manufacturing Plant
in the South.*

JOHNSON PAINT CO.
Atlanta, Ga.



Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Company

58-60 Worth Street, New York City, U. S. A.

World Wide Distributor of Cotton Fabrics

Selling Agents For

Southern Cotton Mills

Fabrics for Home and Export

"WE REACH ALL NATIONS"

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Havana, Cuba

Curacao, D. W. I.

San Juan, Porto Rico

Caracas, Venezuela

Baranquilla, Colombia

Santiago, Chile

Clipping from Schoolfield Progress.

(APRIL 9, 1920)

Among other Southern mills that have completed the course of the Business Training Corporation are Carolina Cotton & Woollen Mills, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Arista Mills, Amazon Mills, Jewell Mills, Piedmont Mills Co., High Point Hosiery Mills and Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills.

Walt. S. Goodwin, Southern Manager of the Business Training Corp. will be glad to furnish details of their service. Address him for the present care of P. O. Box 903, Charlotte.

OVERSEERS AND MANAGERS LISTEN TO FIRST LECTURE IN NEW BUSINESS COURSE

Slipshod Methods of Work in Mills Plainly Brought Out and Every Day Faults of Workers Laid Bare.

If there ever was a meaning to team work we know that meaning now, for Walt S. Goodwin, of the Business Training Corporation, New York, lecturing here in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium Wednesday night to overseers and managers of various departments of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, in a thorough and practical way demonstrated in a few minutes that we had made no mistake in subscribing to such a course.



Walt S. Goodwin.

Getting under the skin with his humorous remarks, he, a trained leader, made us feel good that we don't know just how far we have missed the marked of leadership heretofore, and proves it to us, too. Somewhat blunt, but always courteous, his questions bring out the very ideas he intends to impress upon the minds of his hearers and we might just as well call this business course a success right now.

Talk about "pep?" Well, Goodwin has it. Prancing up and down the rostrum from one side to the other in illustrating certain points in his lecture he rivals Billy Sunday in his movements, although his avoirdupois is such that you might think as little action as possible would be characteristic of a man of his type. He is a real humorist, not the kind of humorist that says things to get your interest,

but every word counts and opens your mind to a practical thought, revealing to you things you have left undone that might have been done. "The sin of omission," as he puts it.

How Course Came About.

The Business Training Corporation of New York is headed by one John Calder, M. E., one of America's foremost producers of efficiency and team work. He has been through the mill, held all positions from water boy to leader of 70,000 men for one organization alone and demonstrated his ability during the war as one of the greatest producers of the age. The course is offered all overseers and those in charge of various departments of the mills, and is designed especially to promote team work and practical methods of accomplishing things that heretofore have been left to the old way—the wrong way.

Realizing that a new day has dawned our institution, along with other American industry, goes eagerly into the course with the determination to get all there is in it. There is room for improvement in every department of the mills. Our institution has grown and flourished, but it is getting so big the human interest is apt, like in other large undertakings, to become stagnated in the wild rush for production. No such thing should be contemplated as we gather from the lecture on the first unit of this course, for Mr. Goodwin is telling us the human side of industry needs the human touch to the end that team work may be had. Know your men, let them know you and the happy combination is formed.

Solution of Problems.

Illustrations were used on a blackboard to present vividly the practical solution of vexing problems. Even a child could read between the lines, they were so simple, yet so vital to the successful management and advancement of the man called foreman or leader. A problem is now in the hands of the students. This problem will be solved in two weeks. It will be noted by those in the mills. Watch your foreman and see the change. You'll welcome it, you'll like it, you're the real ones to receive the great benefit in the broadening out of your leaders.

DU PONT ENGINEERS PROVE WORTH OF HYATT BEARINGS

THE TEST

Was conducted by a number of engineers; was also
witnessed and supervised by;

W.D. Owen Electrical Engr., }
Ralph J. Goughlin Electrical Engr., } E.I. duPont de Nemours & Co.
William Stawian Transmission Engr., }

Hyatt Roller Bearings were installed in the place of 28 Ring Oiling Bearings at the Carney's Point, New Jersey, Plant of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company. The plant was operated on a 24 hour per day basis all the year round. The tests that the duPont Engineering Department ran on the new and old equipment showed a saving of 14.4% under full load by using Hyatt Roller Bearings.

Ring Oiling Bearings consumed at full load 31.3 H. P.
Hyatt Roller Bearings reduced this to 26.8 H. P.

Saving by Hyatts 4.5 H. P.

THE SAVING

Assume that the expense in an organization the size of the duPont Company is \$.013 per kilowatt hour for power, \$.40 per gallon for oil and \$.65 per hour for labor. The Ring Oiling Bearings were oiled once a week but the Hyatts required attention but once every 3 months. The time for oiling either set of bearings averaged 1.4 hours and the entire equipment consumed 1.5 gallons of oil at each refilling.

From the above data, the efficiency of Hyatt Roller Bearings from the standpoint of dollars and cents may be readily appreciated and is shown as follows:

Power Saving.	
3360 W. x 7200 hours at \$.013	\$314.50
1000	
Oil and Oiling Labor Costs—Ring Oiling Bearings.	
Oil 1.5 gallons x 52 weeks at \$.40	\$ 31.20
Labor 1.4 hours x 52 weeks at \$.65	47.32
	\$ 78.52
Oil and Oiling Labor Costs—Hyatt Bearings.	
\$78.55 x 4 times yearly	\$ 6.04
52	
Savings in Oil and Labor	\$ 72.48
TOTAL SAVING BY USING HYATT BEARINGS	\$386.98
Cost of Hyatt equipment, August, 1919	\$654.27
Cost of Ring Oiling equipment, August, 1919	432.00
Cost of Hyatts over Ring Oiling Equipment	\$222.27
RETURN ON INVESTMENT.	
Annual Saving by Using Hyatts	\$386.98 174%
Additional Cost of Hyatts	\$222.27
TIME REQUIRED TO PAY FOR HYATT BEARINGS.	
Additional Cost of Hyatts	\$222.27 6/10 year or 7.2
Annual Saving by Using Hyatts	\$386.91 months

Specify Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers—they pay for themselves.



202 LINK-BELT Silent Chain Drives

in the Gainesville Mills of the Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Gainesville, Ga. All drives enclosed in casings.

**98.2% Efficient
Power Transmission**

THE installation of a single Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive, as for instance, a line shaft transmission from an electric motor, often leads to the general adoption of the Link-Belt system throughout the plant. We are prepared to furnish sizes from one-half horse power to 500 horse power and over, operating at a wide range of speeds.

Write for Textile Catalog No. 425.

LINK-BELT COMPANY

637

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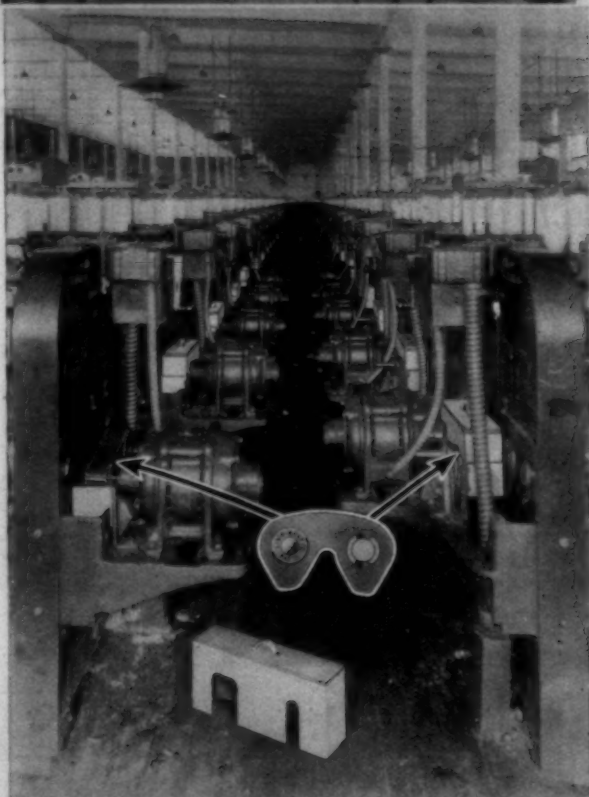
CHICAGO

INDIANAPOLIS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.:

J. S. COTHRAN

Commercial Bank Building



LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



*"The
Steady Pull
Perfects
the Product"*

**CLEAN · RUNS COOL ·
OIL BATHS NOT REQUIRED**

MORSE

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Without Slip, the Time Keepers of Production Bring out the
Profits that are Concealed by the Slipping Belt.

The MORSE Rocker Joint bears the burden and patented Guide Links hold alignment.
Flexible as a belt. Positive as gears. More efficient (98.6%) than either.

Write today for Technical Textile Booklet

MORSE CHAIN CO., LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF
SILENT CHAINS IN THE WORLD **ITHACA, N. Y.**

Assistance Without Obligation

Address Nearest Office

BALTIMORE, MD. 1402 Lexington Bldg.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. 2nd National Bldg.
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NEW YORK CITY 50 Church St.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. 121 L. & T. Bldg.
PITTSBURGH, PA. Westinghouse Bldg.	ST. LOUIS, MO. 121 L. & T. Bldg.

"Morse" is the Guarantee Always Behind the Efficiency, Durability and Service

Beauty and Utility

THE practical advantages of steel sash—its greater strength, longer life, and easier operation—are familiar facts.

But Lupton Pivoted Factory Sash lends itself equally to *beauty of design*.

Notice in the view below of the Crown Overall Manufacturing Co's. building, how the broad window openings—scarcely broken by the thin lines of the sash and mullions—emphasize the vivid white pilasters. Notice the balanced effect of the upper and lower ventilators in each window opening, and the harmony of proportion between the sash in the walls and in the corner towers.

Yet these upper and lower ventilators are not meant merely for looks: their real purpose is to give a balanced in-and-out air movement when there is no wind.

In a wide building like this, where many workers are likely to be crowded together, upper and lower ventilating openings are as essential to health as high ceilings and large glass areas are to easy vision.

We have published a 48-page booklet entitled "Air, Light and Efficiency," showing numerous sash applications to general manufacturing buildings. Some of them are very unusual. A copy will be sent free on your request.

DAVID LUPTON'S SONS COMPANY

Westmoreland St. and Trenton Ave.

Philadelphia

Specialists in daylighting and ventilating equipment for maximum production

Chicago

New York
Detroit

Cleveland
Buffalo

Pittsburgh
Atlanta

Boston

Canadian Manufacturers: The A. B. Ormsby Co., Ltd., Toronto

Crown Overall Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O., Zettl & Rapp, Architects. Size of building about 96 x 190 feet. Lupton Pivoted Factory Sash used throughout. Upper ventilators operated in groups by hand chains; lower ones by separate peg stays.

"Today — the Sash makes the Factory"

Lupton

INVESTMENT VALUE

Lupton Pivoted Factory Sash
Lupton Counterbalanced Sash
Lupton Steel Partitions and
Doors
Lupton Rolled Steel Skylight

Pond Continuous Sash for
Pond Truss roof, monitors,
sawtooths and side walls
Pond Operating Device for
long lines of sash



Uniformity of Humidity Conditions AS MAINTAINED BY OUR AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROLLER

has determined a general adoption of our Equipment by the Representative Textile Manufacturers, both North and South, as shown in a partial list below of orders received during the last nine months.

Massachusetts Cot. Mills
Bibb Manufacturing Co.
B. B. & R. Knight
Jenckes Canadian Company
Langley Manfg. Co.
Passiac Cotton Mills
New York Mills
Whitney Manfg. Co.
Tamarack Company
Victory Mills
Victor-Monaghan Mills
Great Falls Manfg. Co.
Clifton Manfg. Co.
Monomac Spinning Co.
Boston Manfg. Co.
Clark Thread Co.
Erwin Cotton Mills
Warwick Mills
Roanoke Mills Co.
Berkshire Cotton Mills
LaFayette Cot. Mills

Avondale Mills
Granite Mills
Fitzgerald Cotton Mills
Bay State Cotton Co.
Page Manfg. Co.
Salmon Falls Manfg. Co.
Canadian Cottons, Ltd.
Hannah Pickett Mills
Wood Worsted Mills
Waypoysset Manfg. Co.
Dominion Textile Co.
Nonquitt Spinning Mills
Acorn Silk Company
Bamberg Cotton Mills
Mt. Hope Spinning Mills
Pelham Cotton Mills
Shuttleworth Brothers
Norris Cotton Mills
Stewart Silk Co.
Arthur Emmerich Co., Inc.
Scottdale Mills

Union-Buffalo Mills
J. H. & C. K. Eagle, Inc.
McComb Cotton Mills
Musgrove Mills
Consolidated Textile Corp.
Bloomfield Manfg. Co.
Utica Steam Cotton Co.
Nield Manfg. Co.
Steele's Mills
Samoset Cotton Mills
Dexter Yarn Mills
Quissett Mills
Schwarzenbach Huber Co.
Van Slyke & Horton
Thomaston Cotton Mills
H. R. Mallinson & Co.
Aiken Mills
P. McGraw Wool Co.
Tifton Cotton Mills
Belton Mills
Canadian-Conn. Cot. Mills, Ltd.

ACCURATE, SIMPLE AND DEPENDABLE

Automatic instruments have been used in some cases to control moistening systems, but heretofore these have not been entirely successful, owing to their complicated construction and delicate adjustment.

After years of study and experiment, we have produced a device which it is believed meets all the requirements of operation without being complicated or intricate. While extremely sensitive to variations in the atmosphere and very delicate in its control, still at the same time it is **absolutely positive** in operation and entirely reliable under any and all conditions. In brief, it is a **practicable dependable instrument**, adapted to general requirements, and **absolutely accurate** in its control of the **Hygrometric condition of the atmosphere**.

Our Specialties are all Standards of Modern Textile Mill Equipment

Our Comins Sectional Humidifiers
Our Fan Type and High Duty Humidifiers
Our Ventilating Type of Humidifiers (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)
Our Atomizers or Compressed Air System

Our Compressed Air Cleaning System
Our Conditioning Room Equipment
Our Automatic Humidity Control (Can be applied to systems already installed)
Our Automatic Temperature Control

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA.

WILLIAM R. WEST, President
W. R. GRACE & CO.
New York

FRANK B. COMINS, V.P., Treas. & Gen. Mgr.
W. J. WESTAWAY CO.
Hamilton, Canada

ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD.
Shanghai, China

MI CLEANSER**Recommendations:**

The following good mills don't hesitate to recommend and openly praise Mi Cleanser for their requirements and needs.

(Read MI CLEANSER Folder)

Wiscasset Mills Company, Albemarle, N. C.
 Peizer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, S. C.
 Chinchfield Mfg. Company, Marion, N. C.
 Monarch Mills, (Lockhart Plant), Lockhart, S. C.
 F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Grendel Mills, Nos. 1 and 2, Greenwood, S. C.
 Consolidated Textile Corporation, (Lynchburg Division), Lynchburg, Virginia.
 Thacker Spinning Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, S. C.
 The Augusta Factory, Augusta, Georgia.
 Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Alabama.
 Standard Knitting Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Georgia.
 Marion Manufacturing Company, Marion, N. C.
 The Trion Company, Trion, Georgia.
 Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
 Equinox Mills, Anderson, S. C.
 Gibson Mfg. Company, Concord, N. C.
 Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.
 Cowikee Mill, Eufaula, Alabama.
 Asheville Cotton Mills, Asheville, N. C.
 Cherokee Spinning Company, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Eva Jane Mills, Sylacauga, Alabama.
 Alabama Cotton Mills, Speigner, Alabama.
 Adrian Mfg. Company, Mount Holly, N. C.
 Central Mills, Sylacauga, Alabama.
 Jackson Mills, Anderson County, Iva, S. C.
 Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Solly B. Mills, Sylacauga, Alabama.
 Paola Cotton Mills, Statesville, N. C.
 Covington Mills, Covington, Georgia.
 Magnolia Textile Corporation, Magnolia, Miss.
 Elk Cotton Mills, Dalton, Georgia.
 Eatonton Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Georgia.

MI CLEANSER

And HUNDREDS of other GOOD MILLS are using and adopting Mi Cleanser and will recommend it later.

Mi Cleanser the perfected non-soluble cleaning, polishing, scouring and scrubbing powder—4 in 1

Manufactured Exclusively for Textile Mill Floors

GOOD as the BEST and then SOME

MI-CLEANSER will CLEAN everything that any other cleanser will clean and THEN CLEAN the OTHER CLEANSER. ¶ This RECOMMENDATION list is just a few of choice customers; they are no babies either, but are full GROWN and MATURED, they represent some eighteen million dollars, one and a quarter million spindles, twenty-three thousand looms, and a thousand knitting machines.

Where there is this much smoke, fire must be somewhere—it is in the merits of Mi Cleanser.

We know and you will be convinced too if you will but try Mi Cleanser.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no Charge.

MI CLEANSER will clean and not destroy anything. For Wooden Floors it has no equal, does not Cut, make Rough, or cause Splinters, takes off all kinds of Oil, Grease and Dirt, and leaves the floors clean and White. Absolutely does not leave any Scum, Slick or Slippery surface.

DIRECTIONS IMPORTANT
but very simple.

They are inclosed in top, also pasted on outside of the barrel, and if adhered to Strictly we shall have no doubt of the results obtained.

MI CLEANSER

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness"

Clean your floors twice each week for your health's sake. Mi Cleanser makes them sanitary and healthful.

DON'T WAIT for our salesmen—we have none. You are saved this annoyance, expense, loss of time, etc., but you reap the benefits in price when you buy MI CLEANSER.

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you, or order direct from the factory.

Manufactured Only By

Champion Chemical Co.

Box 22, Glen Rock Station

ASHEVILLE, N. C., U. S. A.

CHARLIE NICHOLS, General Manager.



THE Fourth Southern Textile Exposition held in Greenville, S. C., demonstrated the progress made by the new American dyestuff industry.

¶ The exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., illustrated the wide field which is supplied by its products.

¶ From the dyestuffs to the finished products in the various branches of the textile industry, the achievements of this Company,—the largest maker of synthetic dyes in America,—were effectively shown.

¶ To those who were unable to visit the Exposition in person, an artistic booklet giving a full account of the activities and descriptions of the Company's plants, will be sent on application.

Ask for Booklet No. 65.

National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc.

21 BURLING SLIP NEW YORK

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR. ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

NUMBER 9.

The Human Element In The Mill

By a Machinery man, ROGERS W. DAVIS, in an address before the Southern Textile Association, Saturday.

I am greatly pleased at this opportunity to come before you men of the Southern Textile Association, more pleased than if I had been invited before either the American or the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The members of those associations may be the heads of the cotton mill body, but you men are the hands and arms. They as heads may furnish the executive ability and capital, but the heads can accomplish little without hands and arms.

You men are the connecting links between capital as embodied in the machinery and equipment of a cotton mill, and the operatives who are the human element of the organization.

It is as elemental as saying that two and two make four, to say that investments of capital must earn dividends, else capital will not invest.

Cotton mill companies have invested many hundreds of thousands of dollars in labor saving devices, high speed spindles, automatic looms, warp drawing-in machines, automatic card strippers, all to save cost of labor, or number of hands required. Yet many of these devices, by the saving in labor costs, are earning a sufficient amount on the investment, to warrant further investments in carding and spinning and weaving, thereby putting back to work at other places in a mill that labor which was saved, and thus calling for more capital to be invested.

The textile machinery shops have spent thousands of dollars in perfecting the design and construction of machinery, in order to reduce the wear and tear on machinery, to lengthen its life, to safeguard against careless and incompetent attention. They have lavished time and money in efforts to make machinery fool-proof. I could name many details of machinery with which you mill men are thoroughly familiar, with which you come into contact every day, which have been developed or applied, for no other reason than that of preventing the results of carelessness and incompetency. This spending of money by the machine builder adds to the cost of the machine. He adds it to the price of the machine, this calls

for more capital, and reduces the earning on the investment.

Incompetency, or inattention, has still another effect in reducing the earnings on investments. All of you know of cases in your mills where either incompetency or inattention has required you to put three hands on a job where two should suffice. Stated in another way, three machines were required to produce the work that two should produce. Again, we have an unnecessary in-

vestment of capital, and reduces the earning on the investment. Incompetency, or inattention, has still another effect in reducing the earnings on investments. All of you know of cases in your mills where either incompetency or inattention has required you to put three hands on a job where two should suffice. Stated in another way, three machines were required to produce the work that two should produce. Again, we have an unnecessary in-

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"You men are the arms and hands of the Textile Industry" said Mr. Davis "and I appreciate the invitation to address you more than an invitation from either the National or American Cotton Manufacturers Association." Although Mr. Davis is a machinery man he gives us some good ideas on developing men to get more out of machines.

vestment of capital, which might be put into more mills, more carding and spinning and weaving.

I might go on naming examples of where the human element, through incompetency or inattention, or through a lack of the proper attitude of the operative toward work, was affecting the earnings on the investment in the plant.

We owe it to the corporation or organization for whom we work to overcome this incompetency and inattention, this inefficiency.

But we owe a deeper, greater debt to humanity to overcome this inefficiency, to make better workmen of these people, better citizens, happier, healthier, more prosperous citizens.

The cotton mill operative is quite frequently looked on as only "a mill hand." Many of them feel that this is the attitude toward them. Many of them go home—so called—after a long monotonous day's work and find little of cheer and comfort and have little of hope and ambition to carry them into the next day.

I know many of you are doing wonderful work with your mill peo-

ple, all are making them more comfortable and are paying more attention to their welfare than was paid twenty, or ten, or even five years ago. But I have heard many times such statements as, why put bath tubs in their houses when they will put potatoes or coal in them instead of washing in them. There is something wrong somewhere when they do not want to wash in them. The cotton mill population of the Southern mill district are Anglo-

Saxons, the same blood as yours and mine. I am familiar with conditions in other sections of the country and I tell you that we do not fully realize and appreciate the difference that exists in our favor in the race type of our mill people. They have a racial instinct for law and order. They have our language. They can be taught. Many of you have come right along up from the rank and file of that people to your present position of overseer, or superintendent, or manager. You owe it to those others to show them the way. If you had a helping hand, you in turn owe the helping hand. If you had to fight your way along, without guidance and encouragement, you know only too well what guidance and encouragement will mean to those others, and you cannot fail to give it.

There are those of you who have come along through the gates of opportunity, who have had education and training and home influence (the greatest asset of them all), and you owe a debt to those who have toiled and created, that others like

you might have those advantages.

We all stand on one common platform of responsibility toward our fellow man. We are our brother's keeper. We are bound to do unto others as we would have them do unto us.

If we propose to serve these people, it must be done, not alone with the eye and thought on those wasted dividends, but with a warmth of fellowship that will carry a conviction of sincerity with it. We must do it because they are people, because they have a right to some comfort and some learning, some joy and happiness.

It will probably be difficult to get this entering wedge of fellowship and service, into what may be a hard shell of long standing prejudice and lack of confidence in your motives. But the results are bound to be worth years of effort.

The Prussian leaders were very wise in their day and generation, when they said, "If we are ever going to get this ideal that 'might is right' into the lives of the German people, we have got to go back and start with the boys passing through what is called the 'storm and stress period.'" So they went back, and because they presented it to the boys—that false, barbaric idea of domination of mastership, of the strong lording it over the weak—in less than forty years, every last mother's son of them seems to have believed in that false ideal to the point of laying down his life for it.

If the Prussians could so instill so hideous and false an ideal into a whole people in this way, with how much more infinite ease should we be able to instill into people of our own blood and race the ideals of the Sermon on the Mount! And with the acceptance of the ideal comes a material prosperity and happiness, growing with each step that we make in our efforts.

Then let us begin with the boy—and the girl.

Great, earnest students of boy life have worked out the fact that there is what may be called the "storm and stress period" in boys' lives, and this is between the ages of ten or twelve years, and sixteen. Those are the years in which boys are most likely to be influenced for life, for either good or bad.

Now, it is proposed that you build up the efficiency of the human element of your mill by making men out of your boys, and women out of your girls.

How can you touch the boys of your mill community?

I recently heard a wonderful Canadian Y. M. C. A. boy worker, Taylor Statten, tell of the easiest approach to a boy.

I have just told you that there is a "storm and stress period" of boyhood between ten and sixteen years. One of the biggest influences with boys at that age, is the "gang influence." When I say "gang influence," I do not necessarily mean a bad gang. It is that influence which comes into the life of a boy and prompts him to be with another boy. Very soon you have a crowd, and it is in that crowd that the very highest things in life may be developed. It is only in a gang that a boy may learn self-reliance, unselfishness, true democracy.

Watch boys play baseball, say a crowd of kids eight or ten or twelve years old. Every last boy wants to bat first—"me first, me first!" The biggest fellow (the German idea) comes in there and he that is strongest comes to bat. Then the other positions are all fought for in the same way, they have a dozen fights and perhaps some one fellow gets a whack at the ball. Then they all go home and think they have had a great time.

Watch that same crowd at sixteen years of age. There is no fight. Bill goes in to pitch. He is the real pitcher. Jim is catcher, Jack is on first, and so on. Then a fellow steps

up to bat. Oh, he just wants to lam it out for a home run. He thinks he has got that pitcher's goat, it looks easy. Perhaps his girl is over there on the side line, sending wirelesses across and he would just love to show her what he can do. But he sees Tom over there playing off third base. He knows that the game is not to take any chances on anything spectacular that is going to bring something to himself, it is no time for a grandstand play, but he will take a short grip on his bat, or in some way he will get that ball slowly down the base line so Tom can get home. He will get put out at first. The crowd will yell their heads off, for Tom has scored another run for the team. But he knows as he walks away that he has made a sacrifice hit—a sacrifice for team play.

There is no other way by which a boy can so surely be saved from selfishness as by being a member of a gang. There are boys and men who are selfish, vain, self-centered because they have not had that opportunity to develop team play, co-operation that comes from being a member of the gang.

So get the boys into gangs, into clubs, into organizations. Teach them real baseball, not the "toss-up," town-ball affair, but see what they have uniforms and teams and real matches. See that they are properly coached, better still, coach them yourself.

That would bring you to the next great influence in every boy's life—Hero Worship. It is instinct in a boy which makes him fall down and worship, almost, the man in whom

he believes. A man does not have to be much of a hero in the sight of other men, to be a hero in the sight of a boy.

Take advantage of his gang influence and his hero worship instinct and lead him into Sunday School. Here he can get the only real solid foundation on which to build character—and efficiency. You can see that the Sunday School is made attractive and interesting to him. Why, almost every Sunday morning I sit on my front porch and hear the bright, snappy, happy music from a near-by Sunday School, a Baptist Sunday School, and I am a Presbyterian. They have a piano, a violin and a cornet and real singing. It draws the biggest crowd of boys and girls of any church in my town. They get them there, then they make it interesting and instructive, giving them the great truths of life.

If you haven't a Y. M. C. A. in your mill village, then get one. Make it a club, have a gymnasium, a swimming pool, good music—the gang influence will bring the boys if you do your part.

I believe the organization which will appeal most to mill community boys is the Boy Scouts. The uniforms, the drilling, the hiking and camping, the woodcraft and all the fine things of outdoor life are embodied in the Boy Scouts. Then they teach real manliness, unselfishness, service, fellowship, thrift, thoroughness, efficiency. They teach a love of home, of flag and country. The gang influence reaches its climax in the Scouts.

There is hardly a mill community in all our South now, so poor but

has its school. In most mill villages the school is under the direct control of the mill management and this gives you an exceptional opportunity to make the school efficient. It should be a nine-months school and attendance should be compulsory, for boys and girls, up to sixteen years of age. There are few rules without their exceptions, and there are cases where children of school age must work, but the mill and school authorities should scan any such case with great care.

It is up to you to see that your teachers are competent and have that sympathy for the child so necessary in the successful teacher.

See that those things are taught which make for good American citizenship, thrift and industry, a respect for the rights of others and for the rights of property, a respect for law and order, for truth and honor, and a love for home, state and country. See that they are taught that if they are paid a dollar in wages, that they in return must give a dollar's worth of work.

With the school, there should be competent free clinics for teeth, eyes, ears and throats, and inspections should be frequent and thorough. It seems elemental A-B-C, to try to impress upon you men the importance of health as relating to efficiency.

One of the greatest obstacles to efficiency in our mill people is poor health, due to improper food. Most of our mill people have come from the mountain sections of the South.

I am a native Southerner. I worked several years in the mountains of

(Continued on Page 40.)

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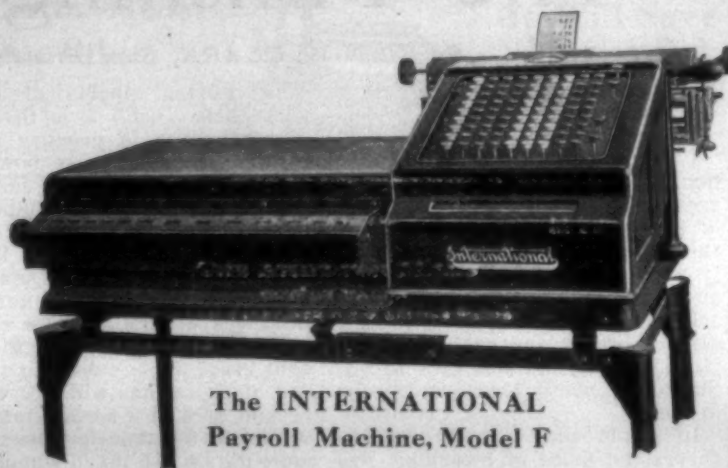
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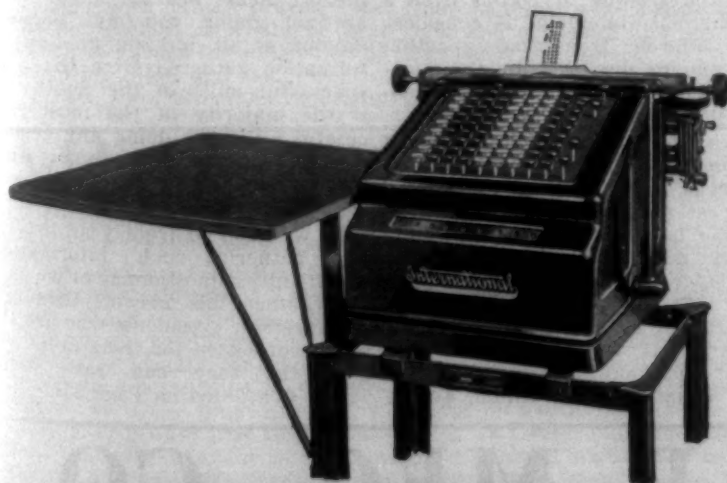
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READING, PENNA.

The Finishing of Cotton Goods

By JOHN W. CLARK, Supt. Finishing Dept., Erwin Cotton Mills, West Durham, N. C.

Mr. President, Members & Guests of the Southern Textile Association:

I appreciate the compliment of being asked by the President of this great association to act as Chairman of the Committee on Finishing. At the same time realizing the difficulty of the undertaking I have a hesitancy in accepting the responsibility.

It is my purpose this morning to discuss briefly the subject of Cotton Finishing and also give an outline of the work the committee has in view.

In its broadest sense finishing covers the fields of bleaching, dyeing, printing, mercerizing, starching. In this instance, however, the committee on finishing is instructed to deal only with the last named and the necessary machinery connected with same. Other committees I understand have already been appointed to take up the other phases of the subject.

Woven fabrics after leaving the loom are subjected to various treatments, depending upon the structure of the fabric and the future use to which it is intended that it be put. The various processes are usually separated as follows:

(1) Rendering the surface of the fabric clear. By Shearing and Singeing Machines.

(2) Rendering the surface of the fabric woolly. By raising and Napping Machinery.

(3) Loosening the threads, at the same time softening and filling the material. By steaming, shrinking, moistening and dipping in hygroscopic substances.

(4) Widening and Lengthening the fabrics. By Stenters and Stretching Machines.

(5) Producing a brilliant, glazed, satine effect. By cylinders, calendars, mangles, beetling machines etc.

(6) Thickening or giving body to the material. By passing through a bath containing gumming, sizing, starching material.

(7) The fixing of designs in relief by glazing, embossing, watering and other special processes.

The finishing of cotton goods is in a large measure a physical or mechanical process, it nevertheless calls for a considerable knowledge of the materials used. Without such knowledge the process can be expected to continue successfully only so long as the conditions remain normal. Under such circumstances an unexpected variation in the material might readily cause the breakdown of the process. In many cases faults in the finished goods can be traced directly to an insufficient knowledge of the materials used. Frequently this is brought about by putting materials in the

same mixing capable of reacting with each other. It is the aim of every finisher to produce uniform results. It is not easy however to produce results that are unvarying. Those of you who have studied artillery conduct of fire doubtless remember the definition for Probable Error, which is—"That amount of error, which in a large number of instances will be as often exceeded as not." In other words the probable error table tells the percentage of shots that will fall within a certain area at a certain range provided the personnel, material and ammunition are up to standard. So it is with finishing after the organization has been perfected and the equipment and supplies are found to be up to standard a certain amount of variation can still be looked for. The amount of variation to be expected under the most favorable conditions can be determined only by experience and close observation.

Starch dressings impart a stiffness and grip to a fabric which improves and completes it. The finishing process also improves the appearance of the fabric making it more saleable and at the same time better enabling it to withstand shopwear. Finishing has not yet and probably never will be reduced to an exact science. There are many more formulas for finishing and kinds of finishes than there are kinds of fabrics. This is not only due to the different uses to which the same fabrics are put but it is also due in many cases to the customer having been educated up to believe in a certain finish. With the same fabric one customer will prefer a piece of goods with one finish and another with another finish. Frequently by flattening threads, filling up interstices and adding stiffening material loose fabrics are made to appear firm and solid. In some instances by the aid of such treatment goods are made to appear better than they really are. This is especially true as regards the heavily filled goods put out by the English finishers for export to the Orient and South American countries. In many cases such treatment is very necessary in order to produce fabrics that are cheap enough to meet the demands of the trade. The cheaper grades of window hollands and bag goods may be taken as an example of this.

To a buyer a finish should show off the real quality of the goods. Finishing is really a process of beautifying and improving. Sometimes it is done by mechanical treatment alone but in most instances it is done in conjunction with such materials as are suitable for developing smoothness and gloss. The

degree of lustre ordinarily obtained depends upon (1) The material of which the calendar rolls are made. (2) The pressure to which the fabric is subjected. (3) The amount of friction between the rolls. (4) The constituents of the dressing with which the fabric has been treated. The materials used for starch dressing are usually divided as follows:

(1) Stiffening and binding materials. These include such starches as corn, potato, wheat, rice, tapioca, casava, sago and other specially prepared starches. Also flour, dextrine, Irish moss, gums, glue, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, etc.

(2) Filling material. China clay, talc, blanc fix, alum, etc.

(3) Conditioning agents. Tallow, soap, glycerine, cocoanut oil, soluble oil, stearine, waxes, etc.

(4) Antiseptics. Carbolic acid, boric acid, salisilic acid, chloride of zinc, formaldehyde, etc.

(5) Blueing materials. Aniline dyes, Prussian blue, small blue, ultramarine.

Diligence should be a cardinal virtue of the finisher. Details must not be entrusted too much to others. Goods are turned out by finishing machinery at a rapid rate and a constant check should be kept upon same. If quality, quantity and

cost are not up to standard it should be known where and why. Quality should be given first consideration. At the same time all unnecessary waste should be avoided. The materials going into the mixing should be carefully weighed and recorded and the water content duly allowed for. After the material is weighed out it should go into the mixing and not on the floor. The last mixings made up in the afternoon should contain just enough dressing to finish the day's run so that as little as possible will be left over at stopping time. If this matter is not given careful oversight it can easily result in a considerable loss. The finisher is a large user of steam. A close watch should be kept upon the coal pile. It should be seen to that the drying is efficiently done. To do this it is very necessary that all condensed steam be trapped away from the drying units as fast as it collects. It is also important that the saturated moist air above the heating unit be kept removed. It is a matter of common knowledge that clothes hung on a line on a windy day will dry much more rapidly than on a still day even at low temperature. Much heat can readily be lost through radiation. For this reason it is well to see that all

(Continued on Page 35.)

Report of Cotton Committee

(By J. D. Buice, Pineville, N. C.)

In sending out the Cotton Questionnaire, it was our president's idea, I believe, to gather all the information he possibly could about cotton from the practical mill man and then have another paper on cotton by an expert cotton man.

By following this method, we hoped to get at the cotton question from both ends, so to speak, and see if we could not gather information which would be of value to both parties.

I believe it is generally conceded that the grading of cotton from a commercial standpoint is considerably different from grading cotton for spinning qualities and the questionnaires go a long way toward establishing this belief as a fact.

Owing to the limited time we had in compiling this paper, it does not cover as many mills and as many different sections of the country as we had hoped for, but by the time of our next meeting we feel sure the paper will be much more complete and the information it will impart will be absolutely correct.

So far as we know, there has never been any information compiled along this line which, as ex-

plained above, is for the purpose of comparing the grading of cotton for spinning qualities and the grading of cotton for the throwstandpoint.

For example, tinge or stain lowers the grade of cotton from a commercial standpoint but information gathered from the questionnaires says that tinge cotton spins just as well as white and many of the questionnaires claim that it spins even better. This answer will no doubt be challenged by many people, so please bear in mind that I am not giving you my personal opinion at all, but am quoting information gathered from the most successful mills in the South and if the majority of the most successful mills are doing any certain thing practically the same way that information is about the best we know how to get.

As we proceed from year to year with gathering such information, and if future questionnaires we send out confirm this answer; then mill treasurers or presidents who are the buyers of cotton for their mills will know that they can save some

(Continued on Page 37.)

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For Over Half a Century Makers of High Grade Soaps and Scouring Materials for Textile Manufacturers. Dobbin's Cotton Softener a Specialty

A. B. Carter Introduces South Carolina Governor

Governor Cooper, we welcome you to Greenville, and when I say this, I bespeak not only for the members of the Southern Textile Association, but for the Textile Exhibitors, representing almost every State in the nation.

Speaking for Greenville, I wish to say that we are awakened in the morning by the whistle of 57 cotton mills, and we crawl from under sheets manufactured by Ed Woodside, carded by Saco-Lowell cards, spun on Whittin spinning, and woven on Mason looms. Then, we put on Durham socks, Erlanger B. V. D's, Blue Buckle overalls, and dry our face with Cannon towels, put on a Manhattan shirt made at Duane Mills by Bob Henry, designed by Joe Sirrine, and built by Fiske Carter Construction Company.

We sit down to breakfast at a High Point table, eat Ballinger bacon from South Carolina hogs, and bread from John Harris' farm. After breakfast we ride to our work in a Ford car, covered by a Norwood mortgage. I have two.

One of our nigger preachers announced to his congregation that on the following Sunday he would preach on the gates of hell. A great congregation had gathered to hear this sermon, and when the old negro entered his pulpit, he saw sitting in the front pew one of his old time pals, and he mistrusted his friend's motive in attending this service, so he called on the old brother to lead in prayer, and this is what he said:

"Oh, Lord, give Parson Jones the eye of the eagle, that he may see sin afar. Glue his ear to the gospel telephone and connect him with the central skies. Light him up with brightness that will make the fires of hell look like a tallow candle. Nail his hands to the gospel plow, and bow his head in some lonesome valley, where prayer is much wanted to be said, and annoy him all over with kerosene oil of thy salvation, and set him on fire."

After the old brother had gotten through with this prayer, the preacher decided it would be best for him to change his subject, so he opened his Bible, and said:

"I call your attention especially

today to the 23rd chapter and the 15th verse of the gospel according to St. Luke, which reads: "If you see me and know me, hold your peace, for I will see you later."

Since the war, and the consequent high cost of living, there has been a new order of things. Policemen have been striking, firemen have been striking, United States senators have been fired, women have got to voting, and prohibition has gone into effect. In addition to all this, we hear singing over the wires from across the sea that some Lord Mayor, McSweeney, the Mayor of Cork, is trying to teach us how to live without eating—and he seems to be succeeding.

One of our Presidents, on being asked what he would like as his coat of arms, answered proudly, mindful of his early struggles, "A pair of shirt sleeves." The answer showed a noble sense of the dignity of labor, a superiority to the vanities of feudalism, a strong conviction that men are to be honored simply as men, and not for the prizes of birth and accident, which are without them.

Two of our martyred Presidents were sons of common people. One was a homely man, who at the age of seven was a farm lad, at seventeen a rail splitter, at twenty a boatman on the Mississippi, and who in manhood proved to be one of the most honest and God fearing of modern rulers.

The other grew up from a shoeless lad in a log hut on the prairies, around which the wolves prowled in the winter snow, to be a humble teacher in Hiram Institute, and Governor, one of our Presidents, I believe, ran a tailor shop in your town of Laurens, and at that time he could neither read nor write, but I wouldn't be surprised if some of the people who grumbled and cursed Andy Johnson because his clothes didn't fit, were glad later to lift their hats to him as President of the United States.

Gentlemen, another great man from Laurens, who stands for the right and condemns the wrong, his Excellency, Governor Cooper of South Carolina, whom we all honor and esteem.

Address of Governor Cooper

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Southern Textile Association:

I was reminded by Mr. Carter's introductory remarks of a speech of Henry Grady, of Georgia. His description of conditions in South Carolina is exactly the opposite of Mr. Grady's description of the conditions at that time existing in Georgia. I believe that Georgia has been transformed about as much as South Carolina. Mr. Grady, if you recall, said: "The trouble in Georgia is that we get up in the morning, put on a pair of overalls made in Detroit, wash our face in a tin basin made in Pittsburgh, sit down to

a breakfast of Kansas bacon, eat flour from Minnesota, seasoned with Omaha lard, cooked on a St. Louis stove; get up from breakfast, put on a wool hat made in Philadelphia, go out to the farm and throw a pair of New York harness over the back of a Missouri mule, then go out and plow all day on a little farm that is covered by a Massachusetts mortgage, come home at night tired to death. After a little something to refresh the inner man, we lie down to sleep and are disturbed during the night by the howling of the dog, the only home-raised product we have."

(Continued on Page 39.)

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For Others



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Yours truly,

THE ATHERTON MILLS,

By *J. E. Weacham*
SUPT. & MGR.

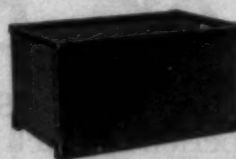
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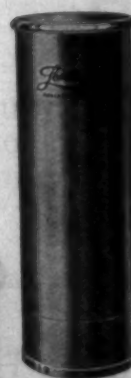
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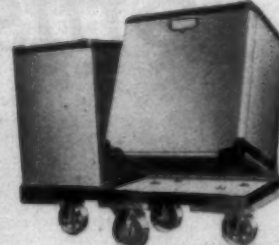
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1024 Filbert Street Leatheroid Sales Division PHILADELPHIA

Cotton Staple and Character

(Address by P. H. Partridge, of Charlotte, N. C.)

I ought not to have to give this rather rambling talk a title. In addressing you on this subject, I have had to grope in the dark for my approach. Our point of contact is, of course, raw cotton. But the technical knowledge that you have of cotton has been acquired through your observation of mechanical processes which are more or less exact, while the technical knowledge that shippers have of cotton has been acquired through experience in the classification of that cotton with their aid of their hands and eyes and their judgments, and these last, however expert, are more subject to error than the machines. Cotton is spun under conditions of regulated temperatures, and with the proper degree of moisture furnished by humidifiers, while cotton is classed under uneven conditions of temperature and humidity. We are attempting to supply to an almost exact scientific industry raw materials which are selected according to standards that cannot be exact. The cotton that the shippers supply is selected according to order, just as your cloth is made according to specification. But the cotton from which these shippers must draw their supply is not made to order.

When spinning was first begun, the use of wool or cotton or other fiber, whether animal or vegetable, was merely an adaptation of that

article to the need of the time. But when the demand for that article became greater than the natural supply, and care had to be exercised to increase that supply, whether by conservation or cultivation, then the supply was following the dictates of demand. As the supply caught up with and, at times, passed the demand, in theory, at least, more and more care had to be taken that the supply conformed to the requirements of the demand—otherwise, the demand would settle on one certain kind of cotton to the utter neglect and consequent sacrifice of the others. Unfortunately, this policy of production has not been carried out. This failure to constantly improve the character of cotton as the years pass cannot be laid to the farmer alone. His index of demand is price. The Department of Agriculture of the United States, and of individual states, as well as many individual planters of cotton, all are making laborious and careful experiments, leading to the improvement of the quality of cotton, both as to length of staple and to character, but all their experiments, and all their propaganda, will be of small avail unless the commercial demand for better cotton is universal and carries with it the substantial premium. It had been my intention to keep entirely away from the subject of price, but it is in line with this paper. The farmer is contending with all his means to secure higher prices for

his cotton, and I hope he wins provided he does not go to unreasonable lengths. The making of cotton prices is the most haphazard piece of accident that occurs in the business world; and, sometimes, it looks as if the speculator, the only member of the great "price-fixing board" who has no substantial investment in the business, has more influence over prices than any other. Stability of price is the ideal condition, but the day-by-day speculator can only profit by erratic markets. We are talking now about prices as they affect your business and ours. It is certain that the farmer will pay less attention to quality and to economy and to conservation (for instance, as it affects protecting cotton from the weather) if his profit or loss in the making of the crop is entirely dependent on the rise and fall of a market in the control of which he has no part. And if the farmer concludes that only small crops will net him a fair return for his labor, the yield will be so restricted as to curtail the building and operation of mills.

It might seem that the commercial side of manufacturing, that is, the buying and financing, and the selling and delivery of the finished product, has all to do with price of cotton—to the complete exclusion of the industrial side of manufacturing. But such is not the case. The men in your mills who buy the raw cotton must limit the prices they pay for that cotton by

what they get for the goods. Dividends cannot be earned unless there is the necessary margin between the price of raw and finished product. Under your hands lies a big part of that necessary difference. We, who are the distributors of cotton, all the while we talk price with your buyers, must look over their heads towards you who have in your care the industrial side of the cotton manufacturing business. It is your part to adapt the cotton we ship you to the machinery you have installed, to keep your labor satisfied with that cotton, to make that cotton into specified constructions, and all the while to keep production at the highest and most economical level. But at times there is not that proper margin between the price of raw material and finished article, and the mill buyer will not pay the price—with a mental picture of what will be required when the time for shipment arrives, the poor cotton salesman begins to believe in a personal devil. The desire to sell what he has in hand, rather than what the mill wants, at times quite overcomes the salesman. He tries to make the buyer, the superintendent, or anybody else he comes in contact with, believe that thirties or forties or sixties or anything else can be made out of the cotton he has for sale. And, sometimes, some times, he is honest in his belief, however little he may know, and indulges in a patter that must seem

(Continued on Page 34.)

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At The Exposition

Signode System Increases Production.

R. D. Livingston, sales manager of the Signode System of box strapping who was present at the show told the Lovingood Company of Atlanta, their Southern representatives, that they had increased production until now they are able to make prompt shipment of baling ties, box strapping, etc.

Royal Tapico Flour.

Stien, Hall & Co., of New York, occupied spaces 115-118 and exhibited "Royal Tapico Flour" which is the base of several of their products including starch, gums, dextrines, etc. Quite a number of acids and other sizing compounds were displayed in an attractive manner. The booth which was in charge of Mr. L. W. Peabody was a regular stop for the many visitors interested in their products.

and their relations to explosives. The exhibit was instructive as well as attractive and the lectures and explanations of Dr. Roberts, chemist, were very interesting. John L. Dabbs, Southern representative, and several members of the Charlotte office were present.

Good Cosy Corner.

There were many nice places to rest and enjoy yourself at the show but which proved especially attractive was the booth of Lockwood, Greene & Company. Those in charge made it a pleasant place to stop and spend a few minutes.

Well Pleased With First Exhibit.

The Mathison Alkalie Works, Saltville, Va., had their first exhibit at Greenville this year. The display of caustic soda, solid, ground and flaked, soda ash, both dense and light, made a most attractive show-



Exhibit of Swan & Finch Company

Among the most interesting of the exhibits at the exposition was that of the Swan-Finch Company, photograph of which is shown herewith. During the week, this exhibit was visited by thousands of mill men who displayed a great deal of interest in the operation of a loom lubricated with Slo-Flo. In addition, the demonstration of Slo-Flo on a running lineshaft also created much favorable comment from the visitors, and furnished visible evidence of the elimination of wasteful and annoying dripping which so often accompanies lineshaft lubrication.

The Swan-Finch exhibit was in charge of N. W. McGrew, lubrication engineer. Lindsey Padgett, Hayne Padgett and B. M. Lattimore, sales representatives for North and South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, were present to meet friends. R. T. Thackray, sales manager, and H. C. Hutchins, vice-president, were present part of the time.

Good Exhibit of Fence.

The Anchor Post Iron Works of New York had an interesting exhibit of chain link wire fences for mills. Different sizes of protective and ornamental fences, gates, posts, etc., also photographs of various installations. George W. Forster manager of the southern office at Greenville was in charge of the exhibit.

ing. They also displayed their Liquid Chlorine and Chlorinated Lime which is used throughout the country as a perfect bleach. The exhibit was in charge of E. E. Routh, Southern sales agent, Charlotte, and Mr. L. R. Yancey, of Charlotte, and these gentlemen expressed themselves as well pleased with the show.

Good Exhibit of "Sta-White."

DuPont Exhibit Intersteing.
Not only mill men but visitors in general including the women were very much impressed with the exhibit of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., which showed the relations of different dyestuffs and chemicals

The Detroit Graphite Company, Detroit, Mich., had an excellent showing of "Sta-White," their well known high gloss interior mill paint. They also showed samples of work done with other paints for exteriors for mills, houses and other build-



Reinforced Like a Shotgun Shell

You would consider it ridiculous if the metal cap were placed inside the paper shell casing of a shotgun shell—leaving the casing alone to withstand the tremendous pressure to which it is subjected.

Yet—in many renewable fuses, the metal cap screws inside the casing, leaving the weakest points of the tube to withstand, as best they can, the pressure of gases when the fuse blows. This is one of the reasons why the average renewable fuse cannot withstand many heavy blowouts before the casing is rendered unfit for further service.

It's different with the

UNION

RENEWABLE FUSE

Heavy brass ferrules (onto which the caps screw) are riveted and screwed onto the outside of the tough fibre casing, serving the same purpose as the cap in the shotgun shell—reinforcing the tube and holding it firm against the pressure of the gases inside.

This is just one of the construction points in which the "Union" Renewable Fuse excels—just one of the points that enables it to withstand more blowouts than any other Renewable Fuse.

Every part of the "Union" Renewable Fuse is mechanically correct. Every part is heavy enough and strong enough to insure effective, lasting service.

Don't waste time and money on Renewable Fuses that will only stand a few blowouts. Use the fuse that can be renewed indefinitely, because of its superior construction—the "Union" Renewable Fuse.

"Union" Fuses are sold by electrical dealers every where in two types, Renewable and Non-Renewable.

Chicago Fuse & Mfg. Co.

Oldest and largest manufacturers of Fuses, Electrical Protecting Materials and Conduit Fittings.

CHICAGO

Boston
Cleveland
Los Angeles
Detroit
Kansas City

Pittsburgh
Philadelphia
St. Louis
San Francisco
Seattle

NEW YORK

Minneapolis
Indianapolis
Birmingham
Grand Rapids
Milwaukee

NON-FLUID OIL

The Permanent Solution of the High Cost of Lubrication: Use economical



With oil double the cost of a few years ago, further increases can be expected—say scientists, who tell us that the peak of oil production of this country has been reached.

But the cost of lubrication can be greatly reduced by using Non-Fluid Oil that clings to bearings and does away with the wasting common to oil. Non-Fluid Oil gives bearings better lubrication protection than the best fluid oils—at *much* less cost per month.

Use Non-Fluid Oil in all types of textile machines. You will not only save in the cost of lubrication, but in the spoilage of goods from oil stains. Non-Fluid Oil will not throw drip or creep, but stays put in the bearing—and lasts longer than oil. This suggests another saving—and that is the labor spent in oiling.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.
401 Broadway NEW YORK

Ample Stocks at our Branches
Atlanta, Ga. New Orleans, La. Charlotte, N. C.

This coupon is the sure way to
Better Lubrication

N. Y.
& N. J.
Lubricant Co.

Please send
Testing Sam-
ples and Bulletin
on "Lubrication of
Textile Machinery" to

Name _____

Address _____



ings. G. W. Cureton, Greenville representative, was in charge of the exhibit.

Hercules Roving Cans.

The well known Hercules seamless roving cans were exhibited by Fiber Specialty Manufacturing Company together with other fiber receptacles for mill use.

Ball Bearings for Top Rolls.

Representatives of Campbell Mfg. Co. were at booth 58-61 to show and explain their new ball bearing top rolls and cap bars for spinning frames.

First Peroxide Exhibit at Show.

One of the new exhibits at the show last week was the peroxide exhibit of Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company of New York. The exhibit was in charge of Messrs T. D. Amslie, R. M. Levy and

Served Highballs to Visitors at Show.

J. S. Hulme, of Atlanta, Ga., who is Southern representative for the Barromite Company of America demonstrated the special advantages of Barromite the scientific water softener in an unusual way which attracted large crowds to his booth. Mr. Hulme served everybody who called with what he called a "highball" but really was grape juice, sugar and water softened by the Barromite system. In addition to demonstrating the use of Barromite to soften water Mr. Hulme had on display Economy presses, Watson motors, conveying machinery, cranes, air and electric hoists. Several men from the head offices of the companies he represents were present during the week.



Exhibit of the Mason Machine Works.

Edward Howard, Southern agent, and Randolph Crompton were in charge of this exhibit, where several of the latest model and most improved looms were exhibited. Many special features on these looms attracted weavers from everywhere.

Herbert Gillis and consisted of samples of many kinds of cloth, knit goods and yarns bleached with peroxide. They also made comparisons of cloth bleached with sulphurous acid and chlorine and the many advantages of using peroxide. The advantages of the peroxide bleach were noticeable even to those not familiar with bleaching processes, owing to the increased whiteness, softness and strength. Goods bleached with peroxide do not turn yellow through wear and washing.

Judson Mills Get Attention.

Greenville people at the show found many interesting facts relating to local industries, one of which is that the Judson Mills is the only cotton mill in the South running a silk room where the warps are made by the same plant. The silk is shipped from Japan. This company has a national reputation for making a high grade quality of products, and numbers have been surprised to see that such cloths as

Nearly All Moving Exhibits Used Non-Fluid Oil.

One of the interesting exhibits of lubricants at the show was that of the New York and New Jersey Lubricant Company at spaces 119-122. It was also noted that practically all moving exhibits at the show were lubricated with their "Non-Fluid Oil." They had on exhibit many grades of their oil which have been especially developed for the textile trade. Lewis W. Thomason, Southern district manager, was in charge of the exhibit. "Non-Fluid Oil" is said to be the modern idea in lubrication, as it does all that could be demanded of the best fluid oils. Does more than can be done by ordinary greases. Lubricates with least friction but does not drip, spatter and waste like oils. Does not require the aid of frictional heat before it begins to feed, a fault usually found in greases. Remains the same consistency summer and winter. Contains no non-lubricating matter; leaves no gummy resi-

due. Begins to feed the instant the journal starts to revolve. Feeds only when the journal turns—only as fast as needed. Outlasts, measure for measure, other lubricants of any description, regardless of price. Reliable—when you feed Non-oxid Oil to a bearing, you have positive assurance that there will be no overheating as long as a particle of this superior lubricant remains. Their booth was full of visitors most all of the week.

Walt S. Goodwin Teaches Team-work to Mill Men.

One of the prominent visitors at the Textile Exposition was Mr. Walt S. Goodwin, representative of the Business Training Corporation of New York City. This company has a new business course for practical men and Mr. Goodwin is now giving this lecture course in a number of mills in the South. Among the Southern mills that have recently completed this course are: Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Riverside and Dan Rive Cotton Mills, P. H. Hanes Knitting Company, Arista Mills, Amazon Mills, Jewel Mills, Piedmont Mills Company and High Point Hosiery Mills. He is now arranging dates with a number of other mills.

In speaking of the course Mr. Goodwin said:

This course has a special appeal to practical shop men because it is concerned almost entirely with practical shop problems. It does not involve a theoretical study of the subject; nor is it a matter of school-room quizzes or examina-

tions. The subjects are treated in plain, simple language and the problems discussed are so interesting that it is a pleasure to work them out.

The training combines the advantages of individual home study and of class room discussion. At home, in your leisure time, you read the carefully laid out text material in a systematic manner. Each step in the Course is clearly directed and you are given the opportu-

ity to apply the knowledge gained to the solution of several interesting factory problems. You are encouraged to get to the bottom of any question that perplexes you and you receive high-grade personal instruction and guidance from a staff of specialists in the subjects of the Course. You also attend regular class-meetings. These meetings give you the opportunity to analyze some of the production problems of your own company suggested by

the Course. The exchange of ideas and the broadening of one's viewpoint, resulting from these sessions, serve to clinch the actual value of the Course.

Anyone desiring to communicate with Mr. Goodwin in regard to this course can reach him by addressing Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Many Wonderful Exhibits.

An effort was made to give an advance write-up of the exhibits at the show in the October 14th issue of the Southern Textile Bulletin, but it was impossible to get copy from all exhibitors. Below will be found a list of the exhibitors which have not been otherwise mentioned in this issue or that of October 14th:

The Aeroshade Company of Waukesha, Wis., had a display of their shades and screens which attracted many mill men. It was the only exhibit of its kind at the show.

Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C., showed their ball bearing boxes which are for application on machines not equipped for ball bearings. It is a new product and attracted much attention. The exhibit was in charge of A. P. Aldrich, Jr.

Alexander Bros., Philadelphia, had on exhibition an attractive showing of their leather belting and specialties. This line was shown in cabinets especially gotten up for shows and received many favorable comments.

American Moistening Company, Boston, Mass. They displayed their high duty fan type humidifying head and atomizing type humidifier.



Exhibit of the American Tool Works.

This company showed lathes, planers, shapers and radials. L. W. Scott Alter was in charge and made many friends for their products, which includes all kinds of shop equipment. Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, is Southern agent.

It is not unusual to find Klauder-Weldon Machines in use which were built nearly half a century ago, and still doing their work economically under the most arduous conditions, subjected to the ravages of live steam, heat and alkalis.

THE KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING BLEACHING SCOURING MACHINES

Have won unqualified preference in the principal textile plants in the United States and Europe. Their superior work under all conditions in thousands of mills has earned their reputation of being

UNIVERSALLY USED

We will be pleased to send Catalogue or have our representative call immediately upon request.

The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing Machine Co.
Jenkintown, Pa.

They also exhibited their automatic humidity controls and automatic heat controls. In connection with the high duty fan type head was displayed a filtering tank showing the method used of filtering return water from this equipment, which is re-pumped to the heads, thereby furnishing pure water at all times for such operation.

Anniston Roller Covering Works, Anniston, Ala., has a nice exhibit at booth 47, where they met friends and demonstrated their work.

American Scrubbing Equipment Company of Chicago showed their floor scrubbing, scouring and polishing equipment. This equipment has been placed in 65 Southern mills during the past 18 months. Ruben Fennell was in charge of the exhibit. Mr. Fennell always keeps the floor space around his booth clean and he has to keep an auto horn on the machine to keep the people from crowding him out of the booth.

Atlanta Harness and Reed Manufacturing Company, Atlanta, demonstrated their reed cleaning and polishing machine which removes all rust, grease and starch from the splits and smother up temple and shuttle marks. This valuable machine, which is entirely automatic, attracted much attention from mill men, especially weavers.

Atlanta Brush Works, Atlanta, Ga., which has recently purchased the Felton Brush Works of Atlanta, had a dandy assortment of brushes for inspection and gave away many small ones as souvenirs. This company has a large plant and is expecting a big business in the South. Messrs. Perkins and Snow were in

attendance.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, had on display several of their machines especially adapted for work in the textile business. They demonstrated their advantages and special use to all interested.

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, had photographs and booklets describing their line of finishing machinery.

Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., had at booth 223 a large line of mill supplies which they handle.

Carolina States Electric Company, Charlotte, N. C., had their first exhibit at the show. They had an electric exhibit which was very interesting and showed all kinds of electrical equipment.

F. J. Cooledge & Sons, Atlanta, exhibited their line of paints, oil, glass, etc.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., had in operation an automatic gingham loom and a large four-color automatic jacquard cotton blanket loom. This exhibit was one of the largest and most attractive at the show. A number of weavers, fixers and special representatives of the company were in constant attendance.

The Fulton Company, Knoxville, Tenn., had an interesting exhibit of their Syphon and temperature and humidity controllers of all sizes and for all uses in textile mills.

David Lupton's Sons Co., Philadelphia, exhibited various types of Lupton steel sash of all kinds. Their construction was shown by numerous samples and their application by many photographs of Southern Cotton Mills.

Keever Starch Company, Columbus, Ohio, was represented by the Greenville office. Of course, Jas. H. Maxwell was there with his exhibit of Victor starch. This starch is too well known in the South to need much demonstrating, so Maxwell and Iller just met friends, shook hands and had a good time.

Multiple Electric Products Co., New York, had various sizes of their Atlas fust which has recently been introduced in the South. Many mills have already found it a decided improvement over the old fuses commonly used.

H. Newton Marshall Company, Atlanta, had photographs showing some of the large painting contracts which they had done. This company has specialized on textile plants and takes contract to paint mills, villages and everything and does the



Exhibit of Hopedale Manufacturing Company.

Three models of the new Nordray looms were exhibited weaving three styles of goods. Another loom showing their automatic attachments on old style looms. They also showed the Nordray battery, Nordray warp stop motion, Nordray feeler and Nordray temples, together with their improved loom take-up, loom cut motion, loom let-off, clutch pulley, etc.

Staley's Textile Starches

in Distinct Grades
for Distinct Purposes in
Sizing and Finishing



Offered as
Pearl - Anchor -
Eclipse - White Oak -
Special Warp Sizing -
and Radio -

All For Service or no Sale

A. E. Staley Mfg. Co.
Decatur, Illinois.

work without interfering with the operation of the mill.

Morse Chain Company, Ithaca, N. Y., Southern office at Charlotte, had an exhibit at spaces 37 and 38 which was in charge of George W. Pritchett and H. E. Matthews. In addition to showing some of the practical uses of their chains they had numerous photographs and booklets showing actual installations and figures to show the increased production by use of their chains.

Frank Mossberg, Attleboro, Mass., had a good exhibit of the warp beams which they manufacture. This beam is becoming very popular in the South.

Saco-Lowell Shops had an interesting exhibit. They had in operation their dustless card stripper attached to a revolving flat card. The demonstration was complete and favorably impressed all mill men present and particularly carders.

J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, had a nice exhibit composed of numerous pictures of textile mills which this company has designed and built.

The Texas Company had a display of their large line of lubricants which are adapted to every kind of textile machinery.

Taylor Instrument Company's exhibit was in charge of the Atlanta office and Mr. H. M. Barker of Atlanta was in attendance. The display included the well known "Tyco" temperature instruments, and all kinds of instruments for recording and controlling humidity heat, etc.

A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company, Charleston, S. C., had an exhibit showing the construction of their "Quick Built" Bungalows and the plans which they supply. Numerous pictures, some of them showing complete mill villages of their houses were on display.

Whitin Machine Works exhibit was in charge of R. I. Dalton, W. H. Porcher and W. D. Lyerly, where they demonstrated some special machines which they sell. Whitin machinery is well known in the South and the object of the exhibit was to point out special advantages.

J. B. Wood's Sons Company had an excellent exhibit of power transmission machinery. Booklets were distributed calling attention to the fact that plant had been considerably enlarged and that Milton G. Smith had been appointed Southern representative with offices at Greenville, S. C.

H. Zering Manufacturing Company had an elaborate exhibit of trucks, casters and wheels of all sizes and kinds.

Other exhibitors who had attractive and unusually good exhibits which made the show the success it was, were:

American Water Softener Co., 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. (Greenville, S. C.)

Barroughs Adding Machine Co., Detroit, Mich. (Greenville office).

H. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Newnan, Ga.

Cotton, Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Crouse Hinds Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

Drackert & Sons, Cincinnati, O.

East Jersey Pipe Co., Patterson, N. J.

Economy Baler Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Eclipse Machine Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Foot & Davies Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Fafnir Bearing Co., New Britain, Conn.

Gardner Governor Co., Quincy, Ill. (Greenville office).

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. (Atlanta, Ga.)

Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.

Hawley Laboratories, Charlotte, N. C.

Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers Assoc., 606 Continental Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Irving Iron Works, Creek St., Long Island City, N. Y.

Kemp Smith Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. Livermore Co., 100 Cummington St., Boston, Mass.

Manufacturers Record, Baltimore, Md.

Mechanical Appliance Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mill News, 206 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

Mountain City Fdry. & Mach. Works, Greenville, S. C.

National Lamp Works, Cleveland, Ohio. (Charlotte, N. C.)

National Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I.

National Starch Co., New York City. (Greenville, S. C.)

Oakley Chemical Co., 22 Thomas St., New York City.

Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Parks-Cramer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

The Permutit Co., 440 Fourth Ave., New York City.

Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., 56-60 W. Ala. St., Atlanta, Ga.

Reeder & Co., 60 Broadway, New York City.

Reeves Pulley Co., Columbus, Ind.

J. R. Regnas & Co., 10 Tift St., Atlanta, Ga.

Refinite Co., 520 Farnum Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Southern States Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.

Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Gas Products Co., 216 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga.

Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Textile World Journal, New York City (Greenville, S. C.)

Transmission Ball Bearing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.

Westinghouse Lamp Co., Bloomfield, N. J. (Atlanta, Ga.)

Wayne Oil Tank & Pump Co., Wayne, Ind.

William J. Niles Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Yadkin Finishing Co., Lexington, N. C.

Yarnall-Waring Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Charleston Industrial Corp., Nitro, W. Va.

General Adhesive Mfg. Co., 474 Greenwich St., New York City.

The Roy Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.



Exhibit of Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company.

C. W. Steen had charge of this attractive booth in which some of the latest style motors for textile machinery were exhibited. Many booklets were distributed. The exhibit was directly in charge of the Atlanta branch.



Exhibit of Bahan Textile Machinery Company and Brown St. Onge Company.

The Corn Roker bearings and "Kleanol" bobbin cleaner were exhibited here. George F. Bahan, Wm. H. Bahan, Jr., Paul J. Bahan, of the Bahan Textile Machinery Company, and Amasa St. Onge and H. E. Marris, of the Brown-St. Onge Company, were in attendance.

Refinite Co., 520 Farnum Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Southern States Supply Co., Columbia, S. C.

Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Standard Gas Products Co., 216 Ivy St., Atlanta, Ga.

Standard Oil Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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Charleston Industrial Corp., Nitro, W. Va.

General Adhesive Mfg. Co., 474 Greenwich St., New York City.

The Roy Specialty Co., Greenville, S. C.

Sidelights on Textile Exposition.

Publish Paper for the Visitors.

Textile Hall during the week has been almost a community in itself. One feature of life for the exhibitors there has been a miniature newspaper issued several times daily on a mimeograph machine in the Southern Textile Bulletin booth. When published the paper, known as "Exposition News," is distributed to every booth in the hall.

Chinese Got Plenty of Dope.

When the Chinese mill men visited the exposition it was generally known that a desire to purchase cotton mill machinery was the cause of their presence, and plenty of circulars and catalogues awaited them. The exhibitors did not burden the visitors from the Orient with this literature at each booth, however. Instead, each exhibitor sent his literature to the exposition offices and there a large package of the various publications were neatly bound and presented to each of the Chinese.

St. Louis Wants Mills.

From far in the middle west the textile visitors heard an invitation to come and establish mills. W. W. Kay, director of the new industries department of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, spent virtually the entire week at the exposition explaining the advantages of St. Louis for textile concerns. It is understood that he is interested in purchasing equipment for a new mill proposed by St. Louis interests.

Cotton Market Reports Daily.

Probably the majority of the visitors to the exposition were men and women anxious to keep posted through each day on the New York cotton market. The J. Spencer Turner Company anticipated this desire on the part of the exhibitors and visitors and made arrangements whereby the cotton market report

could be found each hour in their booth on the second floor. E. F. Woodside displayed his thoughtfulness in the same manner when the manufacturers were assembled in convention Tuesday by having the market quotations posted every half hour on a board visible all over Cleveland hall.

Cincinnatians Hold Luncheon.

Visitors from Cincinnati, former residents of that Ohio city and representatives of Cincinnati firms, decided about the middle of the week to stage a luncheon of their own in regular "Cinci" style. Accordingly, a number gathered around the festive table in the Imperial's dining room on Thursday afternoon and enjoyed a good lunch and an excellent get-together talk about things in general. Also, they took advantage of the opportunity to sing the praise of Luke McLuke's home town.

Many Groups of Mill Men at Show.

It was interesting to notice the large number of groups from the mills which attended the show. In many instances the superintendent and all overseers attended in a body.

Mac Thompson Agent for Thos. K. Chaffee Co.

Mac (alias Mack) Thompson, of Charlotte, has recently taken the agency for the Thos. K. Chaffee Company, Providence, R. I., paint manufacturers, and will act as their Southern representative. This company manufactures the famous Chaffee's Mill White. Mr. Thompson will retain the presidency of

the General Mill Supply Company but in an inactive capacity.

Dr. Matos Praises Show.

"When you ask me what I think of the Fourth Southern Textile Exposition and of Greenville, you impose a difficult task, for to express what I think would require a lot of adjectives, and adjectives are not in my life," said Dr. Louis J. Matos, of New York, chemical expert for the National Aniline and Chemical Company, who is in charge of the in-

teresting and instructive exhibit of that company. "Your city is worth while. And that is comprehensive statement. I should like to live here. I shall be very sorry to leave such a delightful place."

In speaking of the exposition, Dr. Matos said that from the point of view of the exhibitors it was an unqualified success. "This splendid show has been made possible by the cordial co-operation of the people of Greenville with the officials of the exposition and the exhibitors. Every exhibitor that I have talked with

has expressed himself as being very much gratified at the large number of Greenville people who have visited the exposition."

Tuxbury Lumber Co. Appoints N. C. Representative.

The A. C. Tuxbury Lumber Company of Charleston, S. C., manufacturers of "Quickbuilt" houses, have appointed M. C. (Mack) Thompson as their agent in North Carolina. Mr. Thompson is well known to the textile trade in the south being representative for a number of building supply houses.

Chinese Mill Men Like Show.

Mr. Foo and Mr. Yen of the Chinese National Chamber of Commerce were prominent visitors at the show.

During the trip of inspection through Textile Hall, their eyes were riveted on first one and then another of the hundreds of appliances and attachments which play such a big part in making up the equipment of a modern mill of today. They showed special interest in the work of the automatic looms.

Mr. Foo and Mr. Yen were among the honor guests at luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce. In the afternoon they were taken on a tour of the mills about the city. Both men speak perfect English.

"Grand," said Mr. Foo with almost perfect English accent, after he and his colleague had visited every part of Textile Hall.

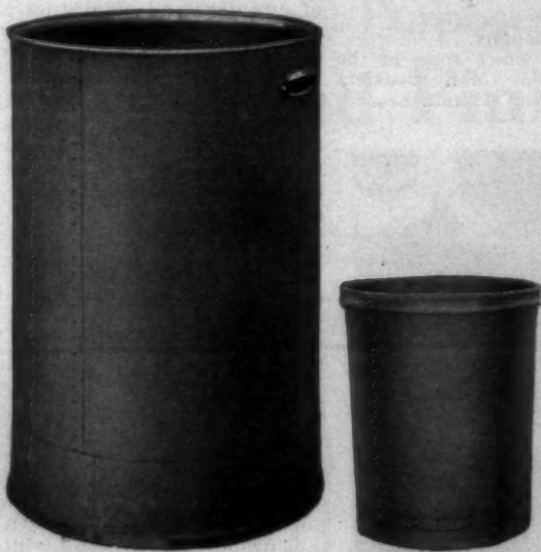
Mr. Yen was more communica-



Exhibit of Southern Cotton Oil Company.

Above is a photograph of the very interesting exhibit of paint. This paint is made in the South and includes a paint for every purpose especially adapted to Southern mills. These paints and specialties so well displayed attracted large crowds.

The Handling of Raw Materials,



work in process, and waste, is an important consideration in every plant. That's why we developed Diamond-F Receptacle Service.

This service includes fitting the proper receptacle to the proper job as well as furnishing barrels, boxes, cans, and trucks in special and standard designs and constructions.

Ask us about it, and write for "Diamond F Receptacles."

Diamond State Fibre Company, Bridgeport (near Philadelphia) Penna.

Branch Factory and Warehouse, Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT ST

Offices in Principal Cities

In Canada, Diamond State Fibre Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto

tive.
"This is fine; we like it," he declared.

Finest Show He Ever Attended.

No more enthusiastic exhibitor can be found than C. F. Maitland, vice president of the Enderes Steel Products Company, Chicago, who was in charge of his company's booth at the show.

"This is undoubtedly the finest show I have ever attended," he declared.

"I was present at your hardware convention here recently," he continued, "and I was so much impressed with your through-going progressive business men of this section that I brought a display of our products here for the textile show. It is wonderful. I have no hesitancy in saying your show is a great success from every point of view. I like Greenville very much. It is one of the best cities in the country."

Visitors Thank People of City.

A few of the members of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce were among those present at the luncheon served at the country club by the Greater Greenville Association, among them being the president Robert C. Boger.

So pleased were the visitors with the treatment accorded them at the luncheon that they last night issued a statement thanking all who took a part in the luncheon, particularly the ladies. "We also appreciate," they said, "the cordiality of the welcome and constant expression of hospitality that has been so much in evidence at all the functions of the week."

In addition to the chamber president, Mr. Boger, who is also president of the Boger & Crawford Spinning Mill at Lincolnton, N. C., and of Boger & Crawford Philadelphia, the statement is signed by Robert J. Freitas, general manager of the Steel Heddle company.

Draper Sees Turning Point After Election

B. H. Bestrow Draper, director and officer of the Draper Corporation and president of the Pilgrim Mill at Fall River and the Queen City Cotton Company at Burlington, Vt., in conversation at the Textile Exposition here today, expressed the opinion that all true Americans have absolute faith in the future of the country.

"We must have these periods of depression," Mr. Draper said "but they are not for long. After the turn of the year, when politics are out of the way, things will open up to the liking even of the pessimists."

Mr. Draper praised the exposition saying that it is the best by long odds ever put on in the South.

All Visitors Cared For.

Mrs. William G. Sirrine, chairman of the housing committee of the exposition, stated Saturday that the visitors had been cared for without confusion and that everyone who had been assigned for rooms were unstinted in their praise of the hos-

pitality accorded them by their hosts. "It is certainly a great credit to the people of Greenville for the liberal manner in which they opened their homes for the visiting textile men and they have played an important part in making the exposition a success," said Mrs. Sirrine.

J. D. Woodside of Greenville, is the newly elected vice-president of the Easley Cotton Mills.

TURNER *for* CONCRETE

TURNER CONSTRUCTION CO., New York City

Southern Office—R. A. WILSON, Mgr.—Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1920

Southern Textile Association.

The semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association was called to order at 10 o'clock last Friday in the Opera House at Greenville.

W. G. Sirrine, president of the Southern Textile Exposition, made a short address, thanking the Southern Textile Association for the part they played in establishing the Exposition.

Mr. Sirrine introduced Marshall B. Provost, mayor pro tem of Greenville, who welcomed the Association to his city. The meeting was then turned over to President H. H. Boyd of the Southern Textile Association and T. W. Mullen, superintendent of the Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., made a response to the addresses of welcome.

F. Gordon Cobb, general chairman of the Sectional Committee, explained in detail the work of the committees in securing technical information through questionnaires and urged the members of the Association to co-operate in pushing the work in the future.

David Clark, chairman of the Textile Foundation Committee, made a report of the progress that had been made in getting the subscriptions for its support. Mr. Clark reported fair progress and stated that the committee expected to be able to complete the organization by the time of the meeting of the Association next summer.

J. D. Buice, of Pineville, N. C., chairman of the Cotton Section, made a very interesting report based upon the results of the questionnaire that had been sent out on cotton.

He was followed by a very instructive paper by P. H. Partridge of Charlotte upon the subject of Cotton Grading.

John W. Clark, superintendent of the Erwin Bleachery, West Durham, N. C., then delivered what was considered by many to have been the feature address of the meeting. Mr. Clark's subject was "The Finishing of Cotton Cloth" and he not only covered his subject in a very comprehensive manner but proved to be a good speaker.

President Boyd appointed as a Committee on Resolutions, W. M. Sherard, Whitmire, S. C., W. P. Hamrick, Columbia, S. C., and F. Gordon Cobb, Lancaster, S. C.

The meeting adjourned and the members were carried by automobile furnished by the citizens of Greenville, to the Country Club, where an excellent buffet lunch was served.

There being nothing on the program for Friday night, the Southern Textile Bulletin with the approval of the Greenville Entertainment Committee, organized a dinner for members of the Association and the exhibitors. About one hundred and eighty attended, every man paying for his own ticket.

There were a number of songs

and stunts and a few short talks by prominent members of the Southern Textile Association.

Saturday Morning.

The Saturday morning session was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by President H. H. Boyd. A. B. Carter, with his usual address touching the stars here and there, introduced Gov. Robt. A. Cooper of South Carolina, who spoke at some length upon the problems of the day.

The address of Governor Cooper was somewhat of a disappointment to the Association, as it did not measure up to what the members expected from a man of his well known ability. Governor Cooper was also at a disadvantage by reason of the fact that he read his address.

Rogers W. Davis of Charlotte, N. C., followed with an address on "The Human Element in a Cotton Mill," which dealt largely with welfare work among cotton mill boys. His address is well worth close study, as Mr. Davis is chairman of the Boys' Work Committee of the International Association of Rotary Clubs and has had opportunities for studying the problem of developing boy life.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, the veteran cotton manufacturer of South Carolina, was called upon and responded with a short address praising the work of the Southern Textile Association. A letter was read from C. P. Thompson of Trion, Ga., in which he resigned as chairman of the Board of Governors. The resignation was accepted and J. S. Bachman, superintendent of the Anchor Duck Mills of Rome, Ga., was unanimously elected in his place.

Atlanta, Ga., and Macon, Ga., extended invitations for the annual meeting next June. On motion of Jas. A. Greer of Atlanta, that city was selected.

W. M. Sherard, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, offered a set of resolutions that were adopted unanimously.

Meeting adjourned.

Southern Textile Exposition.

The committee that had charge of the Fourth Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., certainly deserves commendation for their excellent and uniformly successful work.

The exposition was a success from every standpoint and particularly so from the point of the tasteful arrangement and decoration of the hall and the exhibits.

There were, it is true, very few new things shown, for the pressure of business during the past two years has developed no new ideas or inventions but the exhibits were unusually good.

It was unfortunate that such remarkably beautiful exhibits as those of the National Aniline & Chemical Company and the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company could not have been located in some place other than the back room of the balcony, that they could have been seen by a larger number of visitors, but they did not apply for space in time and of course had to take whatever position they could secure.

The entertainment features were all that could have been asked and more. The ladies that attended the nightly dances at Cleveland Hall in order to assist in entertaining the visitors certainly deserve the thanks of every one.

An unsatisfactory feature but one over which the Greenville men had no control, was the amount of drinking. There are a few salesmen who still cling to the old antiquated idea that the best way to get orders is to give drinks.

One manufacturer of sizing compounds who had a booth on the lower floor of Exposition Hall had a miniature bar room in a side booth of his exhibit and dispensed drinks throughout the week. He remarked to several mill men that his company had one hundred and fifty barrels of whiskey in Philadelphia for its customers, the inference being that a quart of rye whiskey would go with every barrel of size. That method of selling size is ten to twenty years behind the times for the intelligent men know that it is an inferior product that has to be sold through a petty bribery and graft of that kind.

The action of this particular company was unknown to the Greenville committee and is no reflection upon them but care should be taken to eliminate such exhibitors from future expositions.

We have one suggestion to make to the management of the Southern Textile Exposition and, that is, that the Exposition be opened on Thursday morning and run through the following Wednesday.

In the past the exhibitors had to get to Greenville on Friday or Saturday in order to get their exhibits ready and they have to stay over until Monday or Tuesday in order to get their exhibits packed for shipment. They therefore spend two Sundays in Greenville in idleness. Under our proposed plan they could come to Greenville early in the week and have their exhibit ready by Thursday. The six days strain of looking after the exhibit would be broken by a day of rest in the middle and after the exhibit closed the following Wednesday they could immediately pack their exhibits and every one be home before Sunday. It is a plan well worth considering.

The Fourth Southern Textile Exposition was a great success and we join the management in pride of the achievement.

Personal News

C. F. Woodside has been elected president of the Easley Cotton Mills.

Geo. H. Lanier has been elected president of the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.

Geo. B. Simpkins is now overseer of spinning at Pelham Cotton Mills, Pelham, Ga.

Ben P. Woodside has been appointed manager of the Easley Mill No. 1, at Easley, S. C.

Frank Ware has resigned as overseer of spinning at Hampton Cotton Mills No. 1, Hampton, Ga.

S. J. McKittich has been appointed manager of Easley Cotton Mills No. 2 and 3 at Liberty, S. C.

Gus V. Tallant has resigned as overseer of spinning at Danville Knitting Mills, Bon Air, Ala.

John T. Woodside was elected vice-president and secretary of the Easley Cotton Mills at a recent meeting of the directors at Greenville, S. C.

R. L. West has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Henry River Manufacturing Company, Henry River, N. C., and will go to Texas.

V. D. Le Porter has resigned as dyer for Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C., to accept a similar position with Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

T. R. Morton has resigned as superintendent of Henry River Manufacturing Company, Henry River, N. C., to become efficiency expert for the Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Texas.

Clyde Matthews, stenographer in the office of Superintendent C. P. Thomas of Trion Cotton Mills, Trion, Ga., has been appointed game warden for the state of Georgia and will assume his new duties November 1.

Bachman Elected Chairman Board of Governors.

J. S. Bachman, of Rome, Ga., for many years a worker in the Southern Textile Association, was elected to the position of chairman of the board of governors, succeeding C. P. Thompson, who tendered his resignation at the closing session because of ill health. This position usually serves as a stepping stone to the positions of vice-president and president, and it is therefore indicated that Mr. Bachman will be president of the association within two or three years.

Electricity Solves Many Problems of Production.

An interesting comment relative to the advancement of electricity in the development of cotton manufacturing was made by Dupont Guerry, of Huntington & Guerry, of Greenville, electrical engineers for industrial plants. Mr. Guerry stressed the point that electricity has played an important part in solving the problems of increasing production at less cost in the cotton mills. The latest methods now in use by many of the larger cotton mills provide a motor for each machine.

The fact that the progressive cotton mill executives have found that electricity is also indispensable for the illumination of the mills and the community work of the villages for lighting the streets and the homes of the villages was emphasized by Mr. Guerry when he said, "It was not until the last few years that the illumination of the cotton mills was given very much consideration, because its importance was not then appreciated. The management of the cotton mills are now giving much thought to correct lighting which tends to greater safety of the operatives, also an increased production and a more perfect product."

Owing to the unusually large amount of reading matter we are carrying this week, we are forced to leave out the names of those who attended the Big Show. A complete list, covering several pages, will appear next week.

The Great "Flu" Remedy PINESOL

Mr. Joseph C. Shepard, Wilmington, N. C.

Please ship by freight one barrel Pinesol, and have same followed with tracer. We will appreciate it very much if you will let this shipment come forward right away. For your information will state, that we are getting most excellent results from the use of Pinesol for "flu," and while we are not needing another barrel at this time, we are using every precaution to keep a supply on hand at all times.

Yours very truly,

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Only the BETTER BLEACH (Peroxide) will cover these specifications.

Peroxide advice free to mills.

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The MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS saved Southern Textile Mills twenty-seven per cent. of their liability insurance premiums for the years 1918 and 1919. We specialize in class insurance, which is the real answer to INSURANCE AT COST.

Our service is of a personal nature, and through our Greenville Office we are specially equipped to care for the needs of the Carolina Mills.

MILLERS INDEMNITY UNDERWRITERS

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Greenville, S. C.

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Dallas

New Orleans

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

One York, S. C., Mill Closes.

The Neely Manufacturing Company, York, S. C., closed down last week indefinitely. Inability to sell products is given as the cause. The plant has 6,144 spindles on coarse yarns. No other mills at York have curtailed yet.

New Cotton Firm Locates in Greenville, S. C.

Charter has been granted to the E. W. Montgomery Co., of Greenville, capitalized at fifty thousand dollars. The company proposes to do a general cotton brokerage business. E. W. Montgomery is president and treasurer and C. H. McKittrick is secretary.

Cotton Mill in Bamberg Making Extensions.

Bamberg, S. C.—The new addition to the Santee Cotton Mills, which is located in Bamberg, is now completed and new and up-to-date machinery is situated on a lot adjacent to the old plant and will be operated under the same power. The new building is a handsome structure, the very latest design of this kind. It has been stated that in a short while the plant will be closed down for a few days incident to making the proper connections in motive power and also to do some very necessary repair work to the old plant.

This mill built a number of attractive and modern dwellings for operatives last year and is now repairing all the old houses and soon will have good houses for all the employees to occupy. A large boarding house was constructed last year and is now being operated by a competent matron.

John H. Cope, long a resident of Bamberg, is in charge of the plant.

E. F. Woodside is Named President of Easley Cotton Mills.

At a meeting of the directors of the Easley Cotton Mills held in Greenville last week, E. F. Woodside was elected president. Other officers named were: John T. Woodside, vice-president and secretary, J. D. Woodside, vice-president and treasurer, and George Brownlee, assistant treasurer.

The Easley Cotton Mills own and operate three mills—mill No. 1 at Easley and mills Nos. 2 and 3 at Liberty, which have a total of approximately 75,000 spindles and 1,800 looms.

Mr. Woodside stated that his election to the presidency of the mills would not in any way interfere with his present active connection with the Woodside Cotton Mills Company of which he is vice-president and secretary.

Ben P. Woodside, who for a number of years was engaged in the manufacture of underwear in this city and who later was purchasing

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“Trouble Free” stamps
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Leather Belting but every
step we take in a business
transaction.



Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

agent for the Woodside Cotton Mills Company, was appointed manager of Easley Mill No. 1. S. T. McKittrick, a young Greenville county man who has been connected with the Woodside Cotton Mills Company for a number of years, was appointed manager of Mills Nos. 2 and 3 at Liberty.

Geo. H. Lanier Heads Anchor Duck Mill.

At the reorganization meeting of the directors of the Anchor Duck Mills, of Rome, Ga., George H. Lanier, of West Point, was elected president.

The meeting was held in the offices of Wellington, Sears & Co., of Boston, who recently acquired stock control of the Anchor Duck Mills, one of the largest in the State of Georgia, having about 30,000 spindles in operation.

Mr. Lanier was born and raised in West Point, and is one of the best known active mill manufacturers in the country, being the active head of 250,000 spindles in the West Point group of mills. His election as president of the Anchor Mills emphasizes his already proven ability as a leader and executive. He has also been for several years a member of the board of trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company.

Horace H. Sears, of Boston, treasurer of the West Point Manufacturing Company, also will act as treasurer of the newly organized company. No changes will be made in the local management at Rome. C. E. McLin remaining with the mill as general manager, and J. S. Bachman as superintendent. Both of these men have been identified with the mill since its inception and are in a large measure responsible for its success.

The Atlanta Trust Company has been designated as trustee and depository for the stock acquired by Wellington, Sears & Co., in the consummation of the final deal.

Highland Park Opens New Community House.

The new \$75,000 community house of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company of Charlotte, N. C., was put to its initial use this week when night classes and athletic work were started under supervision of the superintendent, E. G. Carson, and corps of trained aides.

A night school for the employees of the Highland Park Mills and the Johnston mill began Monday night at 7:30 o'clock.

Classes will be furnished for every one who desires to attend. Four or five experienced teachers will have charge of this work, and will have as their assistants persons who are experienced in textile work.

The first sessions were taken up with the organization of classes and informalities.

Tuesday night the athletic program began. Only those connected

with the different mills of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company and the Johnson Manufacturing Company will be expected to participate in the physical activities in the building.

The formal opening of the community house will be held October 28. A program is being arranged for that occasion.

Erlanger's Community Fair.

The Erlanger Community Fair, which opened on Saturday, October 9, 1920, with a field meet and continued through Wednesday, October 13, was the most successful that has ever been held in the village. Those who saw it were lavish in their praise of the variety, quality and number of articles entered. The auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. was filled with all kinds of interesting things.

Two of the features were the textile exhibit and home canning exhibit. The textile showed the cotton from the time it was in the seed to the finished cloth, as woven in Erlanger Mills. The old method of carding, spinning and weaving by hand was demonstrated. The canning exhibit showed a wonderful variety of garden and orchard products put up, in the households of the village, during the year. One exhibitor even rivaled the famous "Heinz and his 57 varieties", by going him two better and entering 59 varieties of canned goods, catsup, etc.

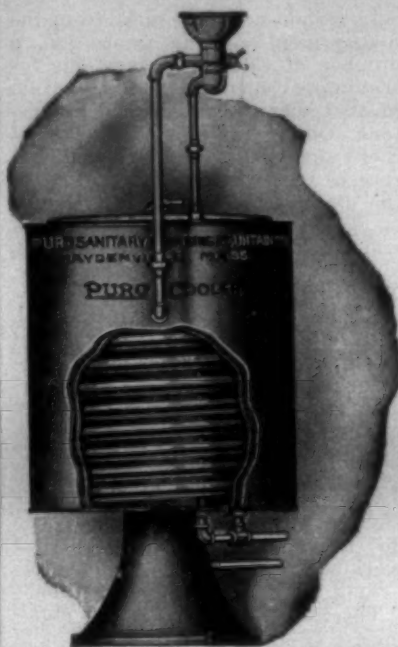
One of the most interesting exhibits was the one displaying the relics of many wars. Guns used in the Indian Wars, the Civil War, Spanish-American and World Wars were in the collection, with many other things taken by the soldier boys of the community from the battlefields of Europe.

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The school exhibit was splendid; it embraced the domestic science and manual training department, showing also, other work done in all the grades of the school.

The needlework exhibit was exceptionally good, showing as it did a variety of hand and machine work.

Some of the articles from Erlanger's fair were sent, by request, to the State Fair.

Dividends Declared on Union-Buffalo First Preferred.

New York, Oct. 21.—Directors of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company today declared on the first preferred stock of the company dividends as follows: The regular semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent and a special dividend of ten per cent on account of accumulations, both payable November 15 to stockholders of record November 8.

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systems already installed)
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Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
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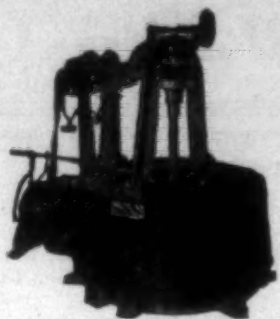
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*Under the direction of L. M. Boomer
Frank E. Jago, Resident Manager*

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Many Valuable Suggestions Offered.

In response to a request from the management of the exposition a number of valuable suggestions for the improvement of the exposition in 1922 were given by the exhibitors. One of the most important of these suggestions and one that will receive the serious consideration of the directors was to open the show on Thursday morning of the week and continue until Wednesday evening of the following week. This arrangement, the exhibitor making the suggestion explained, will eliminate the necessity of working all day on the Sunday previous to the opening day on Monday. This plan will also give the men connected with the exhibits a Sunday in the city when they can rest and relieve the terrific strain which results from six consecutive days of an exhibition. It will also do away with the necessity of working all day on the Sunday following the close of the exposition.

The exact date for the 1922 expo-

sition in Greenville, has not been announced by the Southern Textile Exposition officials and will probably not be determined for some time. The great benefits that Greenville will receive as the result of the 1920 exposition cannot be measured in dollars and cents and the good will the exposition has won for the city will do much for the making of a greater Greenville.

Prominent Irishman Attends Show.

For the purpose of attending the Textile exposition, M. V. Lamont, prominent linen manufacturer, and John A. Woodside, wholesale druggist, both of Ballymena, Ireland, came to Greenville last week.

While there, Messrs. Lamont and Woodside were the guests of John T. Woodside and brothers, prominent in local textile and banking circles. They will probably remain in the city for several days after the close of the exposition.

Both of the Irish visitors occupy large places in the business and industrial circles of their country.



Exhibit of Graton and Knight Manufacturing Company.

This exhibit included belting of all sizes, and a large display of specialties. A special feature was the moving exhibit showing their leather belting being used for many hard and complicated drives.



Exhibit of Joseph A. Vogel Company.

F. A. Webb was in charge of this exhibit which showed three styles of their automatic factory and mill village closets.

L. Banks Holt Claimed By Death.

Graham, N. C., Oct. 25.—Mr. Lynn Banks Holt, one of the leading cotton mill operators and business men of the State, died at his home here. He was 78 years old.

At the time of his death Mr. Holt was president of the Altamahaw Cotton Mills, Elon College, N. C., E. M. Holt Plaid Mills, Burlington, N. C., L. Banks Holt Manufacturing Company, Graham, N. C., which also own Alamance Mills, Belmont Mills and Carolina Mills, near Graham and the Oneida Mills at Graham.

Mr. Holt was the sixth son of the late Edwin M. Holt and Emily Farish Holt, and was born at the old Holt homestead, near Graham, Alamance county, June 28, 1842.

When seventeen years of age Mr. Holt entered the military academy at Hillsboro and spent his spare time and vacations in working in his father's cotton mill. In this mill he learned the lessons of industry, frugality and fidelity to duty under the careful teaching of his father, laying the cornerstone upon which his fame and fortune were substantially built.

Before he had completed his course at the military academy Mr. Holt answered the call of arms to fight with the forces of the Confederacy in the War Between the States. He entered the ranks as a private in the Orange Guards, an old company which rushed forward at the first gun of the war and seized and held Fort Macon for the State. Because of his efficient service Mr. Holt was promoted in 1861 to the rank of second lieutenant and assigned to Company I, of the Eighth Regiment, North Carolina troops, later winning the rank of first lieutenant.

The deceased served through many fierce engagements during the struggle and at Petersburg he received a flesh wound in the face. In the famous assault on Fort Harrison Lieutenant Holt was among the wounded and captured, fighting with his face to the enemy until he was shot through the thigh, suffering a fractured bone. Because of the wound he was confined at Point Lookout and Fort Delaware prisons until he was released in June, 1865.

Returning to North Carolina after the struggle, he entered the Alamance Cotton Mills, again under the guidance of his venerable father. From that time on his incessant efforts were rewarded and he in due time became one of the leading cotton mill operators and business men in the State. He was also enthusiastic in agriculture, owns and operated the famous Alamance and Oak Grove farms, near Graham, and raised much blooded livestock.

On October 6, 1865, Mr. Holt was happily married to Miss Mary C. Mebane, the daughter of the Hon. Giles Mebane, of Caswell. He is survived by his widow and four daughters, Mrs. George A. Mebane, of Greensboro; Mrs. John C. Drewry, of Raleigh; Mrs. James K. Mebane, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Victor M. Graves, of New York City. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Paul H. Norcross, died recently in Atlanta.

With the death of Mr. Holt there

is left surviving only one of the sons of the late E. M. Holt, he being Mr. Lawrence S. Holt, of Washington, D. C. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. J. N. Williamson, of Graham. He was a brother of the prominent manufacturers, former Governor Thomas M. Holt, James H. Holt and W. E. Holt.

In addition to his success and prominence in the business world, Mr. Holt was deeply interested in the welfare of his church and his State. He served as an elder for many years in the Presbyterian church at Graham. The Democratic party wished to honor him on many occasions by nominating him for high public offices, but he preferred remaining a private citizen. Probably the most characteristic fact regarding the life of Mr. Holt is that he was devoted to his family and made both his private and business life exemplary for uprightness and purity.

He was a liberal contributor to the church, to charity and to movements for the betterment of community life, and was in particular a substantial supporter of the cause of education.

Mr. Holt's funeral took place Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Presbyterian church here.

Southern Mills Face Curtailment.

A staff correspondent of the Daily News Record of New York who was present at the textile show was very much interested in the textile industry of the South and made many inquiries regarding the prospects of continued operation. He sent the following item to his paper:

"There has been comparatively little curtailment of production by cloth mills throughout this section, up to this time, judging from all that one hears, but the time is not very distant when some drastic action along this line must be taken, unless market conditions improve. The mill men here contend that they have a much different problem than that of the Eastern Manufacturers. The mill men of the East are not in as close touch with their employes as is true in the South, nor is there the strong sympathy between them that is apparent here. There is no question that the Southern mills were warranted in starting a reduced production scale some time ago, but they have hesitated, limiting curtailment to a few days now and then.

"However, this cannot continue, for cloth piles up rapidly on a market such as the present. During the present week, the subject of curtailment has been secondary only to the discussion regarding the necessity of lowering wages. The mill men are all anxious to pay for wages and to give steady employment, but the prices which cloth will bring today make it urgent to reduce costs some way.

"We have never handled the situation properly, was one comment. The cotton business is the only one that I know of where they keep on producing when there is no market for the goods. Yet, we must take care of our help."

"If one of the large plants leads with a definite curtailment policy, it is believed others will follow."

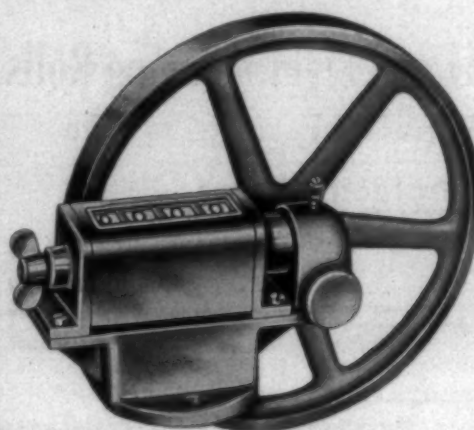
The Near-at-hand Battle of Costs

When you manufacture to a reduced selling price the vital problem is *costs*, and how to reduce them by constructive handling of the main cost—LABOR.

By following closely the production of each operative, setting standards or tasks, checking-up with

Veeder
COUNTERS

you can reduce production-costs and save profits from shrinkage with the selling price.



The Set-Back Yardage Counter at Left measures the yardage of output of finishing and other machinery, where makeshift devices or expensive measuring instruments have been used. The straight-face friction wheel 1/2 yard in circumference is geared so it measures in units of one yard. The counter reads in plain figures, and can be set back to zero from any figure by turning knob once round.

The new large model of Loom Counter and Hank Counter is also shown in the Veeder textile counter booklet—besides Braider Counters, Lineal Measuring Counters and others. Copy Free to mill men.

The Veeder Mfg. Co. 63 Sargeant St. Hartford, Conn.

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



The Largest Manufacturers of Toilet Paper South
1000-2-4-6 Marietta St., ATLANTA

B X C

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

TAPE
DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

E C O Watchmans' CLOCKS

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE
ECO CLOCK CO., Sou. Dept., 403 Walton Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,250,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings

Reduced Cost of Spinning

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.

Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

Anti-Ballooning and
Furtardo Thread Guides

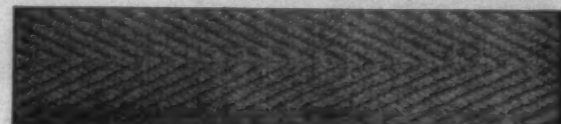
These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings

Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Report of Foundation Committee

(By David Clark.)

My report will be very brief, as we have accomplished very little up to the present. At our last meeting, your President appointed a committee composed of Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, Gordon Cobb, of Lancaster, W. M. Sherard, of Whitmore, C. W. Causey, of Greensboro, and David Clark, of Charlotte, as a Foundation Committee. We sent letters to the mills of the South asking them to support this Textile Foundation on a three-year program, to contribute \$3.00 per thousand, on October 1st each year, for three years. We have received a number of responses, but have not received the support that will justify us in going ahead with the work of the proposed work of the Foundation Committee. The reason for that is that it is not understood, the work intended to be handled has not been understood, and then also we have had a very bad period of depression just at the time we needed the contribution and the mills are naturally waiting to see what conditions are going to develop before extending their financial obligations. It is a noteworthy fact that Lockwood-Greene & Company sent checks for all of their mills, and were among the first to contribute to this work in the South. They started about a year ago a Textile Research Bureau of their own, and they have obtained splendid results and therefore have confidence in the Textile Foundation.

In New England they have one that is working nicely; England is doing very good work with one established about six months ago; France has established one, also Germany, so you can see that our work is along the same lines that are being recognized all over the world.

The object of this Textile Foundation is to make tests under practical conditions and by practical men, and be able to give the information to the textile industry. I consider that the real benefit that is going to be derived from this Textile Foundation is the fact that it is going to educate our young men.

We were delayed in getting our second letter to the mills, due to the fact that the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association has not had a meeting of their Board of Governors. It was to have been held in Greenville Tuesday of this week, but they have postponed their meeting for two weeks. At that meeting the Board of Governors will be asked to send a letter to the mills

asking them to contribute the necessary amount.

The amount asked is not large; for instance, a 10,000 spindle mill would only be \$30.00 a year, and for that the mill will receive the results of all the tests made.

We want to get enough money to be able to employ the highest class men for director and we want at least three practical men. We do not think we should start it until we get at least \$15,000 a year with which to carry on this work. I believe that by spring we will have contributions complete and will be able to make a full report.

Resolution of Thanks.

Resolved, That the members of the Southern Textile Association express their appreciation of the splendid work of the Entertainment Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenville, South Carolina, and to the many citizens of Greenville that have assisted in entertaining the Association.

Resolved, That special thanks be given the committee that undertook the work of securing rooms and accommodations for our members.

Resolved, That the work of securing information through questionnaires should be continued and enlarged;

Resolved, That the members of this Association shall make special effort to get the mills, with which they are connected to give financial support to the Textile foundation;

Resolved, That this Association pledge their best efforts to assist the presidents and managers in meeting the unusual and serious conditions that confront the textile industry today;

Resolved, That the Southern Textile Association pledge their support to the farmers in their efforts to obtain a better price for their cotton.

W. M. SHERARD,
W. P. HAMRICK,
F. GORDON COBB,
Committee.

Walton Advertising Agency Has
Good Display.

The Walton Advertising Agency, of Charlotte, had one of the most attractive exhibits of the exposition, and won much favorable comment. The exhibit is situated on the west side of the auditorium floor and consisted of a cleverly arranged display showing the work

Good Time to Overhaul Machinery

Your PRODUCTION as well as the LIFE of your frames depend on the condition in which they are kept. The QUESTION then is, are your frames needing overhauling?

We are the PIONEER OVERHAULERS of the South and are today the LARGEST OVERHAULERS in our special line.

We are in position to furnish men promptly for erecting, moving and overhauling cotton mill machinery.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER COMPANY, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhaulers and Repairers of Cotton Mill
W. H. Monty Machinery. W. H. Hutchins,
President and Treas. Vice Pres. and Sec.

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

ALSO HOSIERY FINISHING AND BLEACHINGS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS.

FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

Southern Agent: Cameron MacRae, Concord, N. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

K. P. GIBSON, South Carolina Agent, Greenville, S. C.

Y. L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

that is done by their corps of experts including every branch of the advertising agency work. The chief feature of the exhibit is the large painting of a scene in the Blue Ridge Mountains between Greenville and Hendersonville, showing the turn in the highway where Mt. Pisgah is brought plainly into view.

So realistic has this painting been worked out that it is not difficult for the exposition visitors to imagine they are in their automobile making that bend in the highway, and admiring the beauties of this glorious vista which has so enthralled so many thousands of travelers over the mountains. The finishing touches to the realism of the painting is the soil that has been placed where the trail ends at the bottom of the painting, and on either side of the road have been planted real mountain flowers that are to be found on the exact spot this scene is to be found.

The scene was painted by the Out-of-Door department of this agency, and is shown in the exhibit for the purpose of giving the prospective advertiser some idea of what can be accomplished with the work of these artisans. The remainder of this exhibit comprises the work of the artists who do the illustrated work for the advertising agency. The Walton Advertising Agency is equipped to handle all classes of advertising, including newspaper, magazine, trade papers and other publications, also all manner of outdoor publicity.

The Walton Advertising Agency of Charlotte is the only accredited advertising agency in the Piedmont and one of the few in the South.

The work of these enterprising advertising men has met with such widespread approval that they are very much in demand, and within the past year this agency has become one of the most important in the Southeast. They were the only agency represented at the exposition.

"How do you like the exposition?" Mr. Walton was asked.

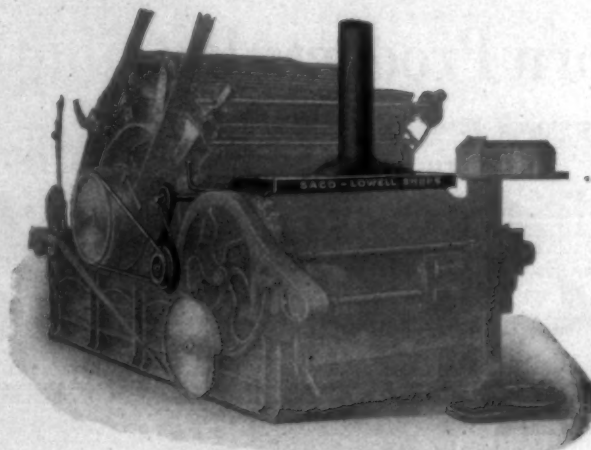
"It is far beyond my highest expectations," he replied. Mr. Walton added: "The fact is, I am so well pleased with the success of my exhibit at the Greenville show that I have already begun to pick out my location for the show in 1922."

Prominent Visitor Boosts South.

J. E. Rousmanier, president of the J. Spencer Turner Company, of New York, and was among the interested visitors at the show. His company is one of the largest commission houses handling southern textile products. As he has always been, Mr. Rousmanier is a booster for the southern textile mills and their output. If there is any man in the country who knows the textile game it is he. He was a member of the American commission which visited the British Empire last year to invite English textile interests to attend the New Orleans cotton convention in October. During the war he was a member of the government's price fixing committee, having special duties with reference to cotton textiles. To him therefore, is due much of our present prosperity. He was especially well pleased with the show.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE MACHINERY



DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER

SIMPLE PRACTICAL DURABLE

For Further Information Address

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Sou. Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

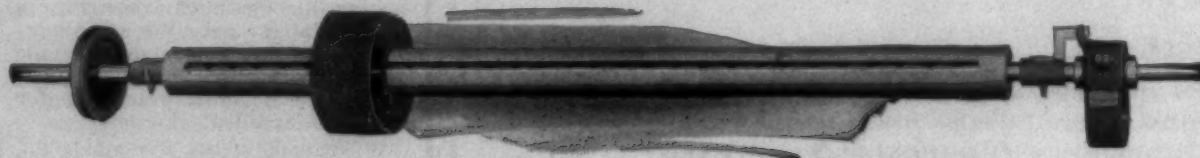
Or

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

NEWTON UPPER FALLS, MASS.

Southern Branch Office, Greenville, S. C.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, C-o Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868

Starch

ECONOMY and **EFFICIENCY** are the watch-words to-day. Modern mill men who hold to this motto are discarding ordinary, imperfectly refined starches and selecting those special types best suited for their individual conditions.

Some desire increased weight, all need increased strength and better weaving qualities for the warp.

You know the result you seek.

We know and can provide the proper type of **STARCH**:

Eagle Finishing
C. P. Special Famous N.

Corn Products Refining Co.

NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

Starch

**Sullivan Hardware
Company**

Anderson, S. C.

State Distributors for

The PREST-O-LITE Company

**Oxy-Acetylene Welding and
Cutting Apparatus
and Supplies**

Cotton Staple and Character.

(Continued from Page 18.)

pathetic to you people who know what you want. But just there is the vital part of our business—we must know what you want and where to get it or we fail to live up to our part in the scheme.

The questionnaires, which I understand are being sent to all mills represented in the organization, will bring back the experience of a great number of mills; and the tabulated information which you can secure from your foundation will enable any mill to boldly embark on new work with full confidence of success. And, too, that information will enable a mill going on new work to intelligently and promptly acquaint shippers with its needs. What the exchange of information of this kind may mean can be illustrated: Mr. Roediger, the cotton buyer for the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, showed me boxes containing bleached and gray yarns made from cotton of exactly the same length of staple but selected from different sections of the country. These yarns were made in those mills under the most careful Government supervision, and the most minute record of waste was kept; and the variations of waste in the same grades chosen from different sections was marked. And the difference in breaking strength between these grey yarns made from cotton shipped from two widely separated sections was even more marked. These were 22's warp yarn, both the same twist, 24.4 turns per inch. The grey yarn made from Good Middling, one inch, from one section showed a breaking strength of 62.2 pounds to the skein, and the Good Middling, one inch, from the other section showed a breaking strength of 73.3 pounds per skein! For the better illustration I have mentioned the extreme difference, but the other differences were substantial.

But we must not only know what you want. To carry out our part of the contract, we must demand from the farmer, by carrying the price in our hands, the right kind of cotton. And we would like to find that kind of cotton in the same locality every year, if it is humanly possible to arrange it. The approach to that is for the farmer to consistently plant each year the variety of cotton which is best suited to his lands, and, weather conditions permitting, the result will be satisfactory. Otherwise we find in one locality, one year, excellent cotton; in another year, mongrel stuff. But it takes a true enthusiast to continually work for the improvement of his product without receiving a substantial reward. We are all interested not only in stabilizing the price of cotton, but also in recognizing and establishing premiums for cotton of excellent character.

We cannot stress too much the importance of character in cotton. Government types have established fairly well the grades; staple lengths have been threshed out in arbitration and dispute so often that shippers and manufacturers alike have come to a fair conception of the different lengths. But it is character that is hard to appreciate. It was character that made the great-

er strength in the yarn test about which I have told you. It is a factor that runs all the way, from the retailer who wishes to present to his customers, over the county, a piece of goods that will outwear what his competitors have to offer, right back, through the channel of wholesaler and jobbers, to the manufacturer, who may have to show certain breaking strength or have his goods thrust back on him. Your problem is to acquire that breaking strength. Your skill will enable you in many instances, to take inferior cotton and turn it into superior goods. You can take cotton that is bought from filling and make an answer for warp, but you can't put strength into it.

When you make soft yarns, where breaking strength is not of prime importance the softer cotton, for the sake of economy, is the thing to buy. But if you want strength, buy hard cotton, cotton with character. I heard a very fine cotton classer say once that in every shipment of cotton there are three kinds of cotton—the right cotton, and some not quite as good and some a little better. That variation sometimes is the measure of the classer and sometimes it is not. No one need tell you that no one hundred bales of cotton is exactly alike; no one need tell you that every bale of cotton contains fiber of different lengths. Why fibers on every cotton seed vary in length. Absolute uniformity in staple length is, therefore, an impossibility, but certain kinds of cotton approximate uniformity, and that approach to uniformity is a characteristic of the hard, strong, cotton of which I speak. Some day, some great breeder of cotton may produce a plant that bears a round seed, on which every fiber is the same length. But that won't be tomorrow.

Appreciated "Exposition News."

The Southern Textile Bulletin received many compliments on the bulletin service rendered from its booth at the show last week. One of the letters we received was as follows:

Greenville, S. C.,
Oct. 25, 1920

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

The Fourth Southern Textile Exposition has come to a close, and before we forget it, we wish to take occasion to express to you our appreciation of the real service that you rendered during the Exposition by sending to all of the exhibitors several bulletins each day announcing the arrival of visitors.

Yours very truly,
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY,
J. H. Spencer, Manager.

Overseer Spinning.

WANTED — An overseer of spinning for 15,000 Spindle Mill. Must be good manager of help and know how to get results at reasonable cost. If you are a booze artist, save time and postage, for you cannot stay on this job. Address S. T. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

The Finishing of Cotton Goods.

(Continued from Page 16.)

Pipes are kept covered at all times with asbestos covering. The waste of power through shafting and machinery not being properly aligned, the waste of lubricants through careless handling and the breakage of machinery parts through carelessness and indifference call for close attention. Last but not least the loss due to inefficient labor and so large a labor turnover should be given careful consideration. The amount of work a man should do on each job should be carefully determined within reasonable limits. When if possible the person placed in the position should be one whose physical and mental make up fit him for the work he has to do. Each operative should then be required to do a full day's work. With a definite task to perform within limits there should not be the same tendency to rush unduly and turn out inferior work as is sometimes the case with piece work. For this reason in many instances task work is preferable to piece work.

It is folly to imagine that human energy can compete economically with mechanical energy. There are places in the industry where this seems to have not yet been discovered. We usually speak of energy in terms of horse power. One horse power is equal to 33,000 foot pounds. In other words it is equivalent to the amount of work required to raise 100 pounds 330 feet in one minute. A mechanical horse power can be bought for about \$27.00 per year. To purchase the human energy required to do the same amount of work would cost, it has been carefully estimated, over \$50,000 per year.

In bygone ages it was customary to describe things unknown or mysterious as undiscoverable as the sources of the Nile. The sources of the river Nile have now long since been traced out and are well known. Stains, spots and discolorations are a source of annoyance to the finisher. In a carelessly run plant their sources are many. They are all discoverable, however, if the necessary efforts are put forth. The seconds made each day should be gone over and separated and the blame for same properly placed. Dirt is one of the finisher's greatest enemies, especially where bleached goods are being handled. Too much stress can not be laid on the importance of keeping the machinery and surroundings neat and clean. Any cloth which is left for any length of time, whether in bins, boxes or rolled on batches, should be carefully covered up to protect it. Oiling if carelessly done can readily become another source of trouble. Where every one is allowed to handle oil cans it can be expected that spots and streaks of oil will find their way into the goods. Drip pans should always be kept under all hangers to catch any oil that might drip from the bearings. Rust stains are another source of common occurrence in some plants. Frequently they are caused by iron in the water supply, also rust inside the kiers and sweat from machinery and rusty pipes. There are other stains which the finisher sometimes

meets with such as lime stains and ash stains, also stains due to insufficient bottoming. These mostly come from the kiers. Although not a common occurrence mildew stains are sometimes known to cause trouble. To be on the safe side it is always well for the finisher to use a small amount of some good antiseptic to prevent the possibility of these stains.

The cloth can not be too carefully graded and inspected before it leaves the manufacturer. The manufacturer who sends goods of a second quality to the converter and expects him to turn them out as firsts is in my opinion making a grievous mistake. If there are weaving imperfections in the goods when the converter receives them you can depend upon it that they will still be defective when he has finished them. If the buyer who receives the defective goods reports to the manufacturer that he has received them he is lucky. If he does not take the trouble to advise him but instead places his next order with some other concern the quality of whose goods he can depend upon, then, in my opinion, he is out of luck or worse out of a repeat order that should have been his.

The law of life is motion. There must be either progression or retrogression. We must either push forward and plant our feet on higher ground or drift backward to lower. There is no standing still on the unresting sea of life. The central idea of the round table plan is that it will bring men together who have specialized ability and cause them in a measure to pool the results of their varied experience and investigation. No doubt each man who gathers round the table will know something that some other fellow present can learn with profit to himself and the corporation which he serves. Anything that causes men to think should be of value provided it causes them to think along right lines.

"Only begin and the mind grows heated."

It has been said that man is worth \$3.00 per day from his neck down but an unlimited amount from his neck up. There is a deal of truth in the statement. The man who knows how can do one thing, the man who knows both how and why should be able to do many things.

There is room in every line of endeavor today for men who can think straight, men who have the ability, the patience and the enthusiasm to think things through. It is but to be expected every change or every movement for improvement will meet with suspicion and more or less resistance. This is but the operation of another natural law. The inertia of the object has to be first overcome. After the object is once set in motion the task of keeping it rolling is much lessened. It takes six horse power to start the average spinning frame. After it is once in motion from three to four horse power will keep it going. A prominent manufacturer who recently returned from the Orient told a boy in a restaurant in Greensboro that he had eaten eggs 4,000 years old in China but that he preferred them a little more modern since he had returned to the U. S. A. It may



VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Every Other Pound

Government statistics, just announced, show that we are making at least one-half—every other pound—of the Sulphur Blacks used in America.

This Company would not have attained this position had it not made *Atlantic Blacks* of such superior quality as to merit and justify the unstinted and hearty recommendations of its customers for which we are sincerely grateful.

Our position has imposed upon us an unusual responsibility, which we expect to continue to meet to the satisfaction of both user and ultimate consumer.

Atlantic Dyestuff Company

Works: PORTSMOUTH and BURRAGE

Main Office: BOSTON

NEW YORK
CHARLOTTE

CHICAGO

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

**IF YOUR SPINNING IS NOT PERFECT, WE CAN
IMPROVE IT**

National Ring Traveler Company
Providence, R. I.

C. D. TAYLOR, Gaffney, S. C. C. D. PEASELEY, Charlotte, N. C.
SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:



**Standard
Size of the South**

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings

Softeners
Agents,

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.

Carolina Sizing & Chemical Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

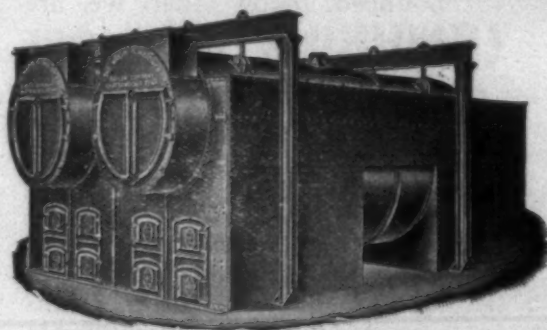
O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

O. K. SIZING
TALC

Georgia Webbing & Tape Company
COLUMBUS, GA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

 **SPINNING and TWISTER TAPE**
PROMPT SHIPMENTS RIGHT PRICES



**When
You
need
Boilers
or
Tanks
Write Us**

The Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Write us for Prices—Send For our Catalogues.



**The Standard of Excellence for
Electrical Installations
IN TEXTILE MILLS AND
VILLAGES**

HUNTINGTON & GUERRY, Inc.
GREENVILLE, S. C.

be all right for the Chinese to worship the past and follow in the footsteps of their ancestors but Americans while they regard the achievements of the past with gratitude they look upon them also as a light to guide them in making further advancements in this day.

The world is moving forward in all lines of endeavor with accelerated speed. The advance in knowledge as it relates to the medical science is especially noticeable. This world, according to Bible chronology, has been spinning on its orbit about 6,000 years. Till 1810 a little over 100 years ago the population of the world had barely reached 500 millions. In 1910 or 100 years later the population of this globe had increased to 1,600 million. An increase greater by three times than that of all the past centuries. In a large measure this increase of population was brought about by the advance in knowledge in medical science and sanitation and consequently a decrease of the rate of infant mortality and the lengthening of the span of the average human life. The advance in chemistry, in electricity, agriculture and other sciences has hardly been less marked.

A prominent North Carolinian recently said "We take note of time but by its loss. The tick of the clock tells us that another minute has joined the past eternity. We see by the hand on the dial plate that another hour has passed. When the sun in its supernal glory sets along the gorgeous West we know that another day is done. When seed time and harvest and summer and winter have gone by we know that another year has fled." The life of a man or of an association such as this should not be measured by years but rather by achievements. Those of you who 44 years ago this summer gathered in Charlotte and organized the Southern Textile Association builded well.

"Often do the spirits of great events stride on before the events. And in today already walks tomorrow."

The achievements of this association since its beginning have been many. The erection of an Exhibition Hall in this city at a cost of of the textile shows that have here been presented are in themselves evidence of the strength of the organization. The papers read at the various meetings and the discussions that have taken place have all had a very decided educational value, the influences resultant from which are still spreading in ever widening circles. These many achievements are a clear indication to my mind that the men connected with the practical side of the industry are imbued with the spirit of the 20th century and in the language of the day are on the job.

If time permitted it might be well to go into a discussion of the machinery used and the manipulation of same for obtaining certain finishes. This, however, would lengthen this paper unduly. It is to be hoped that a paper will be presented at a future meeting which will go into a detailed discussion of finishing machinery such as water

mangles, starch mangles, slenters, drying cans, dampening machines, calenders, beetling machines, etc. This same paper should also take up the composition of mixings and the manipulation of the machinery for obtaining dull finishes, glazed finishes, chased finishes, elastic finishes, pure finishes, regular finishes, back filled finishes and other special features.

It is the plan of the association to understand to send out notices to all finishers in the Southern States and request them to advise the committee of any points in regard to finishing such as materials used machinery used and the manipulation of same about which they desire information. After these notices are returned the replies will be gone over and made into a questionnaire. These questionnaires will then be mailed out to the various plants with the request that the practical men answer the questions and return. After the answers are received they will be tabulated and made into a paper for future presentation to the association.

The finishing of cotton goods covers a very broad field, so broad in fact that many finishers think they have nothing in common with other finishers who are handling cotton fabrics of a little different character. A discussion of the subject, however, will doubtless prove that all finishers have much in common. Mr. Thos. Edison recently said that our knowledge at present of any subject is so small that it is almost infinitesimal. There is no subject about which we should not be able to learn more no matter how much we may think we now know. As chairman of the committee it is my hope that this movement will meet with the heartiest support and approval of all technical men.

Personally I feel that it is fraught with great possibilities for the Southern Textile industry.

I wish to thank you for the most patient attention which you have given me.

Spartanburg Mills Report Increased Demand.

Spartanburg, S. C.—All of the cotton mills of Spartanburg county, representing 834,000 spindles and 20,000 looms, were idle for three days last week. They closed down Oct. 21 and by common agreement because of the circus on Thursday and the textile show in Greenville decided to remain closed till Monday.

Bernard Manning, of A. M. Law & Co., said the bottom has been reached and the brokers expect now a raise in stocks.

John A. Law, president of Saxon and Chesnee Mills, when asked if there would be further curtailment, said that unless the market picked up, cotton mills generally in this section would shut down two to three days per week. Mr. Law said, however, that the demand for cloth had been livelier the past week than it had been in many months.

It is believed here cotton has also hit the bottom and will rise.

Cotton Questionnaire.

(Continued from page 16.)

money by buying tinge cotton without lowering the production of their mills, providing of course they are making a style of goods in which tinge cotton will not lower the market value of the cloth.

This one fact, that is if we finally prove it to be a fact, will more than reimburse every mill in the South for the small expense of sending their men to these meetings.

There is another very important question brought out in this questionnaire which, if we can finally get the correct information, will be worth thousands of dollars to the mills.

As every mill man is well aware, the breaking strength of the yarn is about the surest indicator he has of the running of his spinning and weaving and the final production of his mill.

Manufacturing cost per pound is very closely associated with breaking strength because percentage of production depends so much upon the strength of the yarn.

This statement is of course based on other things which vary, production remaining the same, such as help conditions, etc.

The questionnaires strongly indicate that there is a wide variation in breaking strength of yarns being made by mills using practically the same grades of cotton grown in the same localities, therefore, necessarily of the same length of staple.

The questionnaires also show up very plainly that the longer staple cotton produced very much better breaking strength as every one knows they should do.

Now the question for us to answer is: how much more production does a mill using 1 1-16" cotton get than a mill using 7-8" cotton? Both being on the same class of goods and working under the same local conditions as near as possible.

If we can answer such a question intelligently, we will be giving our employees information which is not only very valuable but information which never has been compiled since the beginning of the industry.

The cotton crop is not always the same every year. One year we will have a surplus of tinges, stains and all low grades with length of staple practically the same, another year the staple will be short and weak in all grades.

So far as I am informed, there is no information available which will tell a mill president or treasurer even approximately the effect in dollars and cents upon his mill of changing the grade of cotton.

Yes, they all know that there is more waste in low middling than middling and that 7-8" staple does not make as strong yarn as 1 1-16" staple, but what we should be able to tell them is how much more waste; how much the production is lowered, etc.

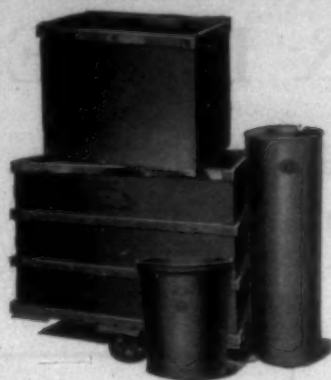
If we can continue to get together enough information to establish certain things about cotton as facts as we undoubtedly have in the other questionnaires, about setting of

machines, etc., I feel confident many mills will wake up to find out they have been doing certain things because they thought they were right but when the facts are established to where there is no possible doubt about their correctness, those mills will know which is right and can then make some changes in their methods which will increase their earnings.

The variation in breaking strength shown in mills using the same grade and staple of cotton has worried me considerably and I think we should run this information down, so to speak, to be doubly sure that it is correct before we have too much to say about it.

There is very likely much variation in the machines used for breaking the yarn at the different mills, also I find some difference in the grain scales used for weighing. I would advise every spinner to test his yarn reel with a steel tape to be sure that it is exactly 54" as I have often found reels 1/2" off and some as much as 1 1/4". You can readily see that differences in scales, reels, etc., will prevent us from getting the correct information for making comparisons.

The only correct way of course would be for the mills to send their yarn to the chairman and let him test it all on the same automatic scales. But as some mills do not like to send out their yarn to be tested we can only hope that the Textile Foundation, which Mr. David Clark is the father of, will soon be in operation. Then we will be able to get accurate information.



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I will tell you plainly, gentlemen, that if there is actually as much difference in the breaking strength of yarns being made by mills using the same grade and staple of cotton as these questionnaires show; there is something radically wrong and it represents such a large figure that if quoted in dollars it would stagger you.

The questionnaires show some mills making four times as much picker notes as others, when there was not more than one full grade difference in the cotton they were using.

For example one mill reports they are using middling to good middling 1" staple and are throwing out 2½ per cent picker notes while another mill reports they are using strict middling 1" staple and throwing out 1¼ per cent notes.

By a simple calculation based on present price of cotton and 50,000 spindles you will readily see that one of these mills is throwing out over \$6,000.00 worth more cotton per year than the other.

Some mill men will naturally surmise that the difference was made up at the cards, so I will say for your information that there is not one-half of one per cent difference in the card waste of these two mills.

It would not take many items like this to pay the superintendent's salary or to say it another way one of these mills is paying double what the other is for superintendent's salary.

Many of the questionnaires say they prefer to spin big bale cotton instead of compressed. But I was a little surprised to note that the majority of the mills claim that they do not make any more waste when running compressed cotton.

As this question was not fully

discussed, I think it would be advisable to try to get more information along this line for our next paper.

The largest percentage of pickers and card waste was reported from Oklahoma and Texas cotton, but we did not have enough questionnaires to give this information any importance. We will get more answers to this question for our next paper. I have now brought to your attention three very important subjects which, frankly, I am of the opinion that many of the questions were answered according to what the men thought rather than from making actual tests to be absolutely positive in their answers. However, many of the questionnaires show that the men did make special tests in order to give unbiased or unprejudiced answers. And these questionnaires have been given the most consideration in compiling this paper.

This only proves to us, gentlemen, the great benefit the Textile Foundation will be to the industry when it is in operation.

I think it has been proven beyond a doubt that we are now getting more valuable information for our members and our employers that has ever been compiled before and if the Textile Foundation can be liberally financed the mills of the South will in a very few years be the most efficient textile plants in the world.

The questionnaires have shown us we should go into more deeply, more accurately, in order to know beyond a doubt the correct answers.

There is much more food for thought in the questionnaires, but I will have to close now, as I promised I would not keep you long.

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Address of Governor Robert A. Cooper.

(Continued from Page 17.)

Now gentlemen, I am glad that condition can no longer be applied to any of the Southern States. I rejoice with you in the general prosperity to which I am going to refer a little later in reference to the peculiar situation which we now have.

It is difficult for me to confine myself to connected remarks on this occasion. If I should follow my inclination, this brief address would be made up largely of praise for the city of Greenville, when went out, and on its own initiative, built up this great textile exposition, and attracted here this meeting of the Southern Textile Association. It would be easier to do this too, as I naturally feel a hesitancy in speaking about textiles. I am a tender-foot on this subject, while most of you are experts. Under the circumstances, there is little for me to do except touch upon a few generalities, and, if possible, drive home to you the fact that in the midst of all this mechanical development and genius, one must bear in mind that the human being is the really important factor in your vocation, as in all others.

There is no reason now for any man, except as a matter of mental gymnastics, to discuss the question of whether or not machinery has added happiness to the common man. Machinery is here to stay. It has been developed as an aid to man, and by man's genius. It must be made to serve man to the maximum. By increased production, by quickening of manufacturing processes, it enables one laborer to do what formerly many were required for. But this increase in production, this lessening of human toil, does not represent ends in themselves. The real end is to enhance the common weal. You know this equally as well as I do. You know that the mere development of machinery is not the end; the development of the man is the end. Give him more comforts of life, more cultural leisure time, more bulwarks and aids in his great battle for happiness.

It is a common saying that in America we tend to regiment mankind; that we minimize individuality, and realize upon organization, upon mechanics, and thus are in danger of losing sight of the all-important truth that one must have at least some degree of self-expression if one is to be contented. In your work I urge that you bear in mind, and that you do all that is possible toward the enthronement of the individual. The laborer must be interested in his product if he is to do his best work. That man who goes about his work without interest, without pride in what he is doing, who toils for pay alone, is in a bad situation. It is for those of us who, by the graciousness of fate, are in executive positions, to remember always the human factor, and to treat the human being as such, and not merely as a cog in the social machinery which makes up our civilization.

There has always been relatively little labor trouble in the South. This is not due wholly to the fact

that our population is homogeneous. Is it not due rather to the fact that there is no such vast gulf between the employer and the employed as exists in some other sections? I incline to think it is. Frankly, I am glad that we do not develop a relatively few vastly wealthy folk at the expense of the many. A reasonable distribution of profits is more to be desired than is a system which results in their concentration. The greatest good of the greatest number is a very old economic saying, and a very good one. It is a motto that our manufacturing men might well keep in mind. It is with much pleasure that any one really interested in our community beholds the rapid strides of the toilers, the improved living conditions, the enlarged school houses, and all that. This means that we have not lost sight of the individual, and that we not only know him in theory, but are personally acquainted with him. I dare say there is not a mill executive present who has not personal interest in his employees. This sympathy, this understanding, has been a great factor in our growth.

There is another thought I wish you to dwell upon. Your industry is dependent directly upon the farmer. It is, therefore, to your interest to assist him in improving his condition. In the Southern States, I hope, the people will always remain largely agricultural. I am not implying any disregard for manufactures, not in the least. These we must have. But in the main,

our people get their living out of the soil. Not only does your vocation call upon you to foster efforts to benefit the farmer, but your interest in the well being of the States from which you come prompts you to the same end.

In present day civilization there is no such thing as isolation. No industry stands alone. If a man has but one interest, he is not much value to society. He must see the picture as a whole, and seeing it, act accordingly.

Just a word about the present business situation. Always during a period of reconstruction a part of our troubles are psychological. Now we may not be able to alter at once an economic situation, but we can, at least, be courageous and reasonably cheerful. We have lived through other trying situations, and can live through this one. A few years ago thousands of our men were going off to war, and their lives were in jeopardy. I did not see then any great wave of pessimism. Shall we show a greater solicitude, and shall we grieve more over the prospect of losing our dollars than we did over the possibility of losing men? The situations are not parallel, I know, but there is enough similarity to make us think.

I believe that there is just ahead of us another period of prosperity and let us bear the brunt of battle like a man; some of us are going to have losses, some of us may lose yet, and a shut down might be averted.

are in the greatest country on the face of the earth, and many men have passed through worse situations and have recovered from the shock. In other words, I want to send out through these men to your various communities a word of cheerfulness. Put on a smile that won't come off, and if you are having difficulties with your industrial plant, if you can't get a sale for your goods, if prices are going down, down, down below the cost of production, I don't mean not to put forth an effort to correct the evil, but face the situation with a smile, and say that whatever personal sacrifice comes, there is something in this country bigger than my business and that is the cause of democracy in human happiness.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Anderson County Mills Close for Curtailment.

Anderson, S. C.—The Pendleton Mills and Cohasset Mills closed down last week to curtail production. These are the first mills in this county to close, and they are only closed for one week. The Riverside and Toxaway Mills have been posted to the effect that they will close next week. James P. Gossett of the Brogon Mill stated that production might be curtailed at Brogon Mill, but it would be sometime yet, and a shut down might be averted.

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Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

The Human Element in the Operation of a Cotton Mill.

(Continued from Page 14)

Georgia. I saw these people in their native country, saw their mountain hovels, ate of their insufficient poorly cooked food. No wonder they are lean and gaunt, old before their years. No wonder they are lazy and with no ambition. They are immeasurably better off in any mill village in the South than they were in those mountain homes.

A man who owns a mule sees that he is given certain foods that will give strength and staying qualities and sees that they are given in the right proportion to get the best out of that mule.

A man is an animal to the same extent, that food plays a great part in his efficiency. Why not pay some attention to the class of food and the cooking of your mill people? I know the answers of many of you—I have been up against it myself.

Such work can't be done in a day, nor a month. But you have got to begin with the children—teach the young girls household work, just as you teach them to spin or weave. Teach them to cook. Get them away from their greasy frying pans and their leaden biscuits and soggy corn pone. The mothers are not going to change, but the girls can be taught that biscuits can be made just as easily and as cheaply, that are good to taste and are digestible, as can the kind that are called sinkers. You can do this teaching. In a recent issue of "Cotton" there is a description of the efforts of a prominent Southern mill to do something of this sort.

With good wholesome food will come health and with health will come brighter minds and quicker hands. Also there will come happier people, more contented.

All that I have said leads to efficiency. It leads to a full realization on the part of the operative of his responsibility toward his job and his employer.

This increased efficiency of the individual operative will mean greater production, greater profits, fewer worries and fewer disappointments.

And then there will come a greater blessing than the dollars of profits, and release from bitterness. There will come a benefited human-

ity, a people turned into a citizenship. There will be happy contented homes, people with minds and hearts filled with something of brightness and hope, forward looking Christian people. There will be no place for strikes, nor Bolshevism.

Speculate on Fate of Cotton Mill Construction Projects.

Greenville, S. C.—The question of whether work on many of the projects to build new cotton mills will go ahead as planned and whether the big expansions for which machinery has been ordered some time ago, will be carried out, has been the subject of interesting discussion in the past few days. Mill men insist that the current market conditions have necessarily changed their ideas on greater production. The dreams that all of the markets of the world would compete in their efforts to get American cotton goods have faded. Profits have shrunk to such an extent that any surpluses will be needed for other more important causes than expansion.

Talks with mill machinery men, at the Textile Exposition, however, indicate that they are not in the least concerned with regard to the matter. Practically everyone of the representatives of the machinery concerns exhibiting at the Textile Exposition tells the same story. There have been no cancellations of machinery contracts, to speak of, they say. And they are not in the least doubtful whether all orders on their books will hold good. The status of the machinery concerns has not changed, since it became known that some had sold their production ahead for one two and three years to come on certain items. More than this, they emphasize that the cost of mill machinery will continue as high as it has been.

Won't there be a tendency for concerns who have placed big orders for additional equipment to find some way to be relieved of their obligations? Haven't the changed market conditions made it necessary to reconsider spending large sums of money for increasing the present capacity of the mills? The machinery people believe the significance of these questions is less important than they appear.

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Manufacturers of

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Tallows and Gums

Reply to Address of Welcome.

By L. W. Mullen, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.)

Mr. Chairman, Members and Guests:

In behalf of the members of the Southern Textile Association I wish to thank Mr. Serrine and Mr. Prevost for their cordial words of welcome. The members of the Association have met here in Greenville often enough to know that they will be well taken care of and that you will do everything possible to make our visit one to be remembered with pleasure. We wish to congratulate the members of the Southern Textile Exposition Company on the wonderful display of textile machinery and products of the textile industry they have brought together. It is a credit to Greenville and would be a credit to any city far larger than Greenville. It shows the progressive spirit of the city, that same spirit that is shown in the large number of fine mills that have been built here. The members of the Association are looking forward with a great deal of enjoyment to visiting the Exposition hall, indeed I am afraid the Exposition will prove such a great attraction that the attendance on the meetings of the Association will suffer as it did at the meeting which I attended here in 1917. But, this meeting should be well attended for the members may be able by their united effort to do something towards helping in the critical period which the mills are now facing.

I wish to thank the various organizations of Greenville for the fine programme of entertainment they have prepared for our pleasure. I know that they will be enjoyed by all. Greenville has a way of putting over big things like the building of the Exposition hall, and she continues to handle big things in a most efficient manner, as shown by the care taken by the housing committee in seeing that every member of the Association has a place to stay, and in handling so well the large crowds in attendance on the Exposition. We wish for Greenville continued success and growth along every line, and hope that the present period of readjustment in the cotton manufacturing industry which we are sure is hurting Greenville's prosperity like that of every other cotton manufacturing center, will soon come to an end, and that the mills will enjoy a period of good, sound, prosperous business.

Now as there are quite a number of other matters on the programme, and as we have what I know will be a fine luncheon to look forward to, I will close by again thanking Mr. Serrine and Mr. Prevost for their kind words of welcome.

Chinaman Likes Way Southern Folks Do Things.

Mr. Nieh, a distinguished Oriental visitor at the Fourth Southern Textile Exposition, built the first cotton mill in China and has been in absolute control of the industry in the Celestial Kingdom for thirty-one years. His plant at Shanghai is the most important mill in China. He is interested financially in every plant in the Kingdom.

Mr. Nieh is not only the whole show in cotton manufacturing in China, but is head of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, a national industrial trade body, which is made up of the leading industrial spirits of the country.

He is an interesting visitor. He is highly educated and a man of great refinement. He is a keen business man, seeing clear through a proposition with that celerity characteristic of an American.

"Yes, I am here to buy machinery for my plants," replied Mr. Nieh frankly, when interrogated by a newspaper man.

"I am disappointed that I cannot get spinning frames as fast as I need them. I want to place an order now but I have received no assurance of getting them shipped within twelve months. I can get looms earlier, but looms will do me no good without spinning frames in the plants I am establishing."

Mr. Nieh, speaking of American manufacturers, declared he had found them anxious to serve and that American machinery stood every test. His plants are all fully equipped with such machinery.

"I have learned much from American plants," he declared. Continuing he said that he had three men from his plants in this country now studying American methods. Two of these men compose his party—Mr. Foo and Mr. Yen, who reached Greenville two days ahead of their chief. Mr. Foo and Mr. Yen have spent some time at the Lowell shops studying textile machinery first hand. Two of his industrial associates who accompanied him to this country are now at different points in America in the interest of the Chinese factories.

"Your show is the finest thing of the kind I have ever seen," said Mr. Nieh, touching upon the Exposition.

"I like the way you Southern folks do things. I was in New Orleans once and I enjoyed my first trip South very much, just as I am enjoying this one."

"I am interested in everything pertaining to machinery for the industry, and, of course, that causes me to be particularly interested in your exhibits here," said Mr. Nieh. There is no mistaking the meaning of this distinguished Chinese manufacturer when he speaks. He neither hesitates nor beats about a subject. He does not mind telling his business and he wastes no words in doing so, although he is the quint-essence of politeness and good humor.

Mr. Nieh was dressed in true American style and his appearance stamped him as the big business man that he is.

May Establish Greenville Branch.

Announcement was made at Textile Hall that the High Point Machine Works, Inc., of High Point, N. C., has decided to establish a branch office in South Carolina, and it is understood that this concern is considering the placing of that office in Greenville. The company handles gears and machine repairs. W. W. Smith, president, and Shelby E. Corbett, sales manager, are exposition visitors.

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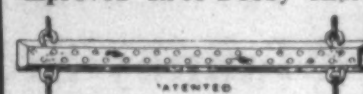
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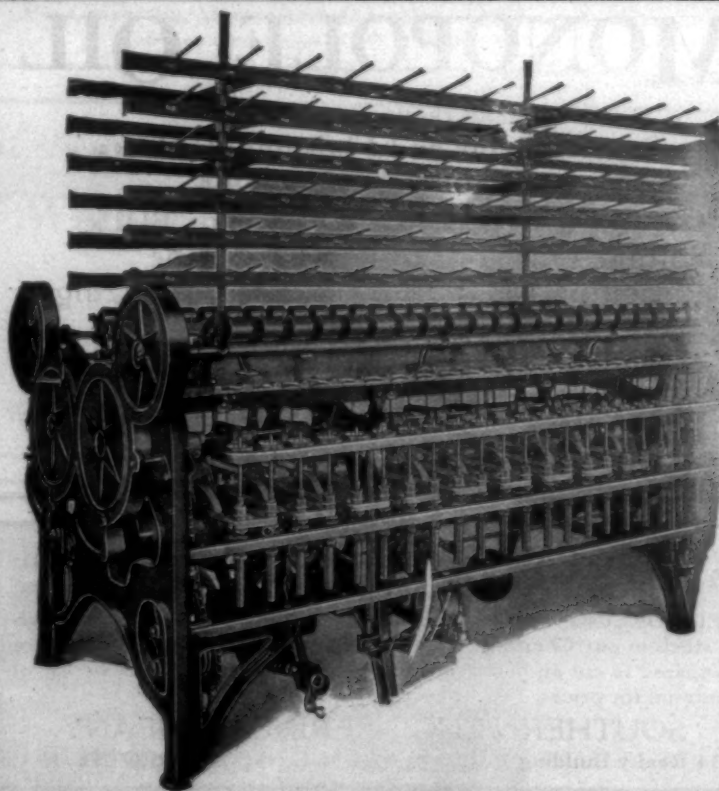


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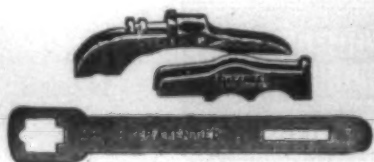
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia — The local cotton yarn market once again went through the routine of marking down prices, on the basis of scattering sales put through, following additional offerings from spinners and the forced unloading from some unnamed quarters of several lots of "distressed" yarns.

The basis of 35 cents for 10s single carded cones, which was reached here earlier in the week, appears now to have been extended to single carded skeins, of which even 14s are reported as selling at this figure. With the exception of 20s, but freely a few days back, all of the ordinary counts of carded skeins and warps, both single and ply, were reduced a cent or two a pound, up to and including 30s, with 40s being offered at 65 cents and sold in several instances at this price.

Incidentally, it is recalled that the price level at which cotton yarns, in general, are now selling corresponds roughly to that in effect in June, 1917, when prices were believed by yarn users to have been badly inflated and when the "shortage" theory was first beginning to be seriously advanced by spinners as the basis for boosting their rates. Mention of this by a local yarn man was occasioned by the receipt here of a chart showing that out of 10 important commodities, three have arrived at their 1916 price level, two have already gone below it, while others appear to be approaching it.

This is interesting in view of the fact that 15.84 cents is given as the 1916 average price per pound of cotton, which is somewhere near the figure at which some of the local factors expect the bulk of the cotton crop to sell during the coming months. With the exception of the Sully year, cotton did not get above 16 cents during the 10-year period which ended with Jan. 1, 1916, and the average price for 40s-2 warps for this period is said to have been in the neighborhood of 30 cents a pound. With the same count selling today at 65 cents a pound, it has been figured that cotton yarns, in general, have yet some reductions ahead of them before they reach an approximate "two-to-one" basis, as compared with pre-war levels.

The recent cuts made in the finer counts of single carded cones are somewhat larger than those in corresponding counts of single and ply carded skeins and warps, with the exception of 40s, which have been cut to 65 cents, the same basis as that on which 40s warps and 40s-2 skeins are now selling.

This apparent weakness in single carded knitting yarns is attributed here, in part, to the fact that knitters, in general, are supposed to hold larger stocks of high-priced yarn than is the case among weavers, the release of such surplus stocks, from time to time, naturally depressing the prices of the counts involved.

Another explanation advanced for this situation is that knitters and knit goods distributors are encountering even greater difficulties than had been expected in the matter of finding a price level likely to stimulate free consumer demand for goods. For instance, no sooner are halbriggans cut to \$3.50 a dozen thereby making it possible to retail them at 50 cents a garment with some profit still remaining for manufacturers and distributors, than somebody cuts the price to \$3.25 a dozen, doubtless, on the theory which is held here in some quarters, that free distribution to consumers cannot be expected on a 50-cent retail basis for a garment retailed at 25 cents in 1914.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.

6s to 10s	37 a	2-ply 26s	44 a
12s to 14s	38 a39	2-ply 30s	48 a
2-ply 16s	40 a	2-ply 40s	60 a
2-ply 20s	40 a42	2-ply 50s	85 a
2-ply 24s	43 a		

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

6s to 10s	36 a	30s	45 a
10s to 12s	37 a	40s	60 a
14s	39 a	50s	85 a
16s	40 a	60s	98 a
20s	40 a		
24s	42 a		
26s	44 a		

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Duck Yarns.

6s to 8s	37 a	20s	40 a
10s	38 a	22s	41 a
12s	39 a	24s	42 a
14s	39 1/2 a	26s	43 a
16s	40 a	30s	45 a

Southern Frame Cones.

8s	35 a	20s	42 a
10s	35 1/2 a	22s	43 a
12s	36 a37	24s	44 a
14s	37 a38	26s	45 a
16s	39 a40	30s	48 a
18s	41 a	30s extra	55 a

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18s	74 a	36s	1 05a
20s	75 a	40s	1 10a
22s	76 a	50s	1 25a
24s	76 a	60s	1 50a
26s	78 a		

Film Pictures of Harvest Moon.

The "Festival of the Harvest Moon," the pageant staged last Thursday night at the camp hospital, and which scored a tremendous hit with some 3,000 residents from the city and textile visitors, was staged again on Wednesday of this week in order that the Pathe motion picture concern may film the production and show it on the screen in all parts of the country.

The pageant, which was produced by Miss Margaret Shaw, expert pageant director, for the Red Cross was given in the daytime. In addition to its reproduction on the screen in many towns and cities the Red Cross plans to give it in virtually every public health service hospital because of its success here.

Captain Smyth Talks.

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, one of the South's foremost cotton mill executives, and honorary member of the association, was presented to the Southern Textile Association convention. Capt. Smyth said a few words in commending the good work of the organization, and wished the association success in its future endeavors.

Cotton Goods

New York—Some progress is being made in the sale of bleached cottons and wide sheetings at the new levels of prices. The distribution in some houses is reported as better than any seen for a long time and certainly more widespread than at any time since the decline in gray goods and cotton became marked. The temptation to get goods for immediate sale with the privilege of having four months in which to pay the bill has proved too strong to be resisted by some buyers who know how to handle low priced merchandise quickly. No large sales are reported in any spot and the chief feature that gives satisfaction is the demand that is coming from many small users who want a few cases as soon as they can be shipped.

Percales are reported as not selling freely owing to the doubt existing concerning what the large printers may do when they finally decide upon prices for their lines. Some few converters who have percales to offer say they have not yet received a satisfactory response from offers to meet the low price of 15c for 4-4 64x60s. In certain instances they have admitted that they are not pressing goods for sale and are not seeking future orders at the price they will accept for spot goods.

The gray goods markets continue quiet. Indifference on the part of buyers becomes manifest just as soon as mills try to get a price in keeping with costs of production as they now stand. Although many prices are under cost, the opinion is not uncommon that still lower cloth prices are possible unless there is a great stiffening in raw cotton and an early relief from financial pressure. Curtailment of production by mills, offered as a warning to buyers, does not seem to affect them.

The market was very quiet, but more inquiry was heard, especially on narrow print cloths. Bids on these were declared to be so low as to preclude the possibility of business at the figures, but it was hoped that the interest evidenced by the inquiries would result in business later.

In the wider print cloths, 9% cents was rumored as possible on quick 38½-inch 64x60s, 5.35 yard, but it was stated that 10 cents was still the best price on this construction, and 10½ cents was asked by first hands in some cases.

Bids on 39-inch 68x72s, 4.75 yard, were 11 and 11½ cents, the latter for spots, and goods were understood to be extremely scarce at the lower figure, with some first hands holding for 11½ cents.

It was understood that bids of 7¼ cents on 38½-inch 48 squares, 7.15 yard, were refused, and 8 cents was looked upon as the market.

Offerings of 39-inch 80x88s, 5 yard, were reported at 20 cents; for 39-inch 80 squares, 4 yard, 14 cents, second hands, was considered to be the best that could be done.

Cloth markets were quiet. There was a little inquiry reported from some of the converters who are trying to secure special construction on the price basis already reached for many of the regular staples. No large orders were in sight anywhere, yet there was interest enough to make the brokers watch the cotton market. Print cloths are at 10c for 38½-inch 64x60s and quite firmly set in many places where weakness was evident a few days ago. For 68x72s only a few mills are open to accept 11c. There is a moderate amount of business possible on some sheetings, principally in small lots for filling in purposes in the jobbing trade. Fine cloths showed little or no change.

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Knit Goods

Philadelphia—There is every indication that the hosiery market has about shaped itself into that state where it is ready to operate. Agents generally feel that prices as they are made now by the mills are all that can be expected and all that is expected in jobbing centers.

The inactivity of the market now is more or less blamable upon the jobbers, who are not yet in a position to take advantage of a market that has readjusted to a fairly safe working basis. They still have considerable quantities of merchandise on hand held at prices higher than replacement prices today, and they feel that they must get rid of such stocks before they place any orders for new goods.

To replenish stocks with lower priced goods would merely slow up the movement of present stocks, the jobbers claim, for they would have to dispose of the new goods at the new prices and the old prices would hold for the old goods, as before.

Plain fiber and plaited fiber men's half hose are being offered by one hosiery concern that will enable this class of sock to retail over the counter at 50c per pair. The same sort of merchandise was retailing not so long ago for \$1.25 over the retail counter.

The present value of mercerized socks is said to be too high as compared with the more attractive fibre goods. There is a good deal of doubt in the market as to whether the prevailing prices of such goods can hold. It is said that mercerized hosiery must be offered at a price that will enable such goods to be retailed for three pairs for \$1 at the most. Otherwise mercerized hosiery will not be a competitive factor in the market.

There may be other slight changes in prices before jobbers are ready to operate. In the meantime those who are ready to buy are being advised not to do so by the majority of agents.

Few hosiery agents have made their prices yet. Thus when buyers ask their usual agents as to whether it is a good time to buy, the answer is that as there is no comparative standard of prices to work on it is not exactly a good time to make purchases, which accounts in a general way for the lack of activity in the hosiery market today.

Ascribing stagnation in textiles to the attitude of retailers generally in striving to pass the burden of their stock liquidation to the consumer, a bulletin of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers intimates that some merchants are banking on a brisk holiday trade to enable them to unload goods at war prices and have no intention of reducing prices to conform to reductions made by manufacturers and jobbers.

Low Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, is regarded as not having helped matters for the retailers by

the recently published statement in which he was quoted as saying: "When the merchandise which the retailer can purchase at the (manufacturers' and jobbers') reduced prices comes into the store the prices to the public will of course be based on the new reduced cost."

It is pointed out that Mr. Hahn thus intimates to the consuming public that, by waiting, more advantageous prices will prevail. Harry Jacobson, of C. C. Valentine & Co., 346 Broadway, New York, in a letter says: "The buyer for the retail store, large and small alike, either refuses to accept merchandise purchased or cancels the order outright, and even returns goods, giving as his reason that raw materials can now be purchased at lower prices and that the public must have the reduction. If, in the viewpoint of Mr. Hahn, the public should be willing to assist the retailer in liquidating his stock, on a basis of cost, why is the retailer not willing to act accordingly with the manufacturer and jobber?"

One defense set up for the retailer in exacting wartime prices for that which he bought at or near the peak is that when some months ago he bought at manufacturers' sacrificial prices and priced the goods on the basis of replacement value he was charged with profiteering and was instructed by agents of the Department of Justice that prices must be based on cost, regardless of the market.

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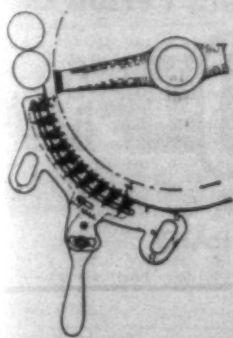
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- T**
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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2750.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2755.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience. thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns. can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of spinning room. Have had experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2766.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Know how to get production and manage help. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed in small mill but would like to have larger job. Can get results. Address No. 2768.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill making tire duck or yarn. Long experience and reliable in every way. Address No. 2769.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Had technical education in textile manufacturing at N. C. A. & E., and 12 years practical experience on colored work. Age 33. Reference from past employers. Address No. 2774.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience on white and colored goods from 1s to 40s. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. 36 years of age and married. Address No. 2770.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in small mill. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2771.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Held present position as superintendent for 6 years, giving satisfaction. Wish to change to larger mill. Address No. 2772.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Now employed but want larger place. Would like to take stock in mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2773.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer in large mill. Address No. 2775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a young married man in some small city. Don't care what size room may be. I am now general overseer of spinning in a 17,000 spindle mill in large city, but want to get in small city. Very best of references. Address No. 2777.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2776.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room in Carolinas. Have had 8 years experience. Now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but would change for larger job. Address No. 2778.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have had 26 years experience in weave room, four years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2779.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Several years experience and good references. Address No. 2780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or master mechanic. Have had experience in both lines and give satisfaction. Address No. 2781.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Not over 15,000 spindles. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2782.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want to change and get with modern, up-to-date mill. Address No. 2784.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have 7 years experience. Address No. 2785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 2786.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 2787.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill in Carolinas. Have been overseer of carding for fifteen years and at present superintendent. Want to get back to Carolinas is reason for change. Address No. 2788.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2789.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room. Eight years experience on white and colored, coarse and fine yarn. A good manager of help. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2795.

WANT position in mill where twelve years experience in erecting and overhauling would be appreciated. Have had five years experience erecting spinning and card room machinery. Am seeking a position where I would have

Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Will consider anything where my past experience would be of value. Am now employed. Address No. 2794.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or master mechanic. Have had eight years experience as overseer and five years doing machine shop and electrical work. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2791.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand or a speeder section. Now employed and giving satisfaction but looking for a bigger job. Not afraid of work. Address No. 2793.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. 33 years experience in mill; 18 as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, etc. 5 1/2 years on present job as overseer of carding. 45 years of age, have family, and can furnish good reference. Would consider job as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2796.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 2797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 2790.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Have been with present company over eight years as superintendent. 41 years of age. Can give reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2798.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill weaving yarns as hosiery yarn. Experience on white and colored, solid colors and mixtures. Now employed as superintendent but would like to make a change. Address No. 2800.

WANT position as electrical engineer or master mechanic. Experienced on steam turbines. Best of reference and thoroughly capable. Want to change in order to get to good school. Have in family one master mechanic, one turbine operator, and weaver and draw-in hand. Would not consider place where there is no good school. Address No. 2799.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 2801.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as overseer in large mill on colored work but prefer white. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 2802.

WANT position overseer of weaving in large mill on colored or plain work, or time keeper for large mill corporation. I. C. S. graduate in weaving. 16 years experience in mill, 10 years in weave room. Address No. 2803.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Good reference. Address No. 2805.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. 18 years experience on colored and white work on Draper and Crompton looms. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2804.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Would not consider less than \$50.00 per week. References. Address No. 2086.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years experience, age 31, married, good reference. Address No. 2807.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Good reference. Address No. 2808.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 2810.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager of large mill, nothing less than 20,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent of large mill and giving satisfaction but would like to change location. Address No. 2814.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed and giving satisfaction but have good reason for changing. Address No. 2809.

a chance to learn to operate a mill

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or winding. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2813.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would like larger job. Address No. 2763.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill with from 12 to 20 thousand spindles. Thoroughly competent to handle any size job. Can furnish references. Address No. 2819.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change for good reason. Have had 11 years experience as superintendent. Age 43, married. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2817.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Now employed but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2815.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room; long experience on white and colored work; will have the help if anyone has them. Now employed and giving satisfaction; as good references as anyone; 39 years of age. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like change. Address No. 2824.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Eight years experience on carded and combed fine and coarse numbers. Can furnish best of reference as to ability to get results. 33 years of age. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2822.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed but for personal reasons would like to change. 32 years of age. Good references from all former employees. Address No. 2821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room. Can accept reasonable notice and furnish good reference. Address No. 283.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room. High class cloth room man. Can give good references. Or position as overseer of weaving in small print cloth mill. And am a good clean Christian. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill. Am 31 years old, have been assistant superintendent of large and up-to-date plant for the past six years and have technical training in addition to ten years practical work in mill. Especial knowledge and experience in reorganization and mill building construction. Can give good references. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and have been for 10 years. Age 38, married. Good reference. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and experienced on all kinds of work. Address No. 2826.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good reference. 42 years old with family. Address No. 2836.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good Present location is only reason for reference. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or night superintendent. Long experience and good recommendations. Address No. 2834.

WANT position as overseer of card room by man with 14 years experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Must be large room or would take superintendent's job. Can make change quick. change. Address 2832

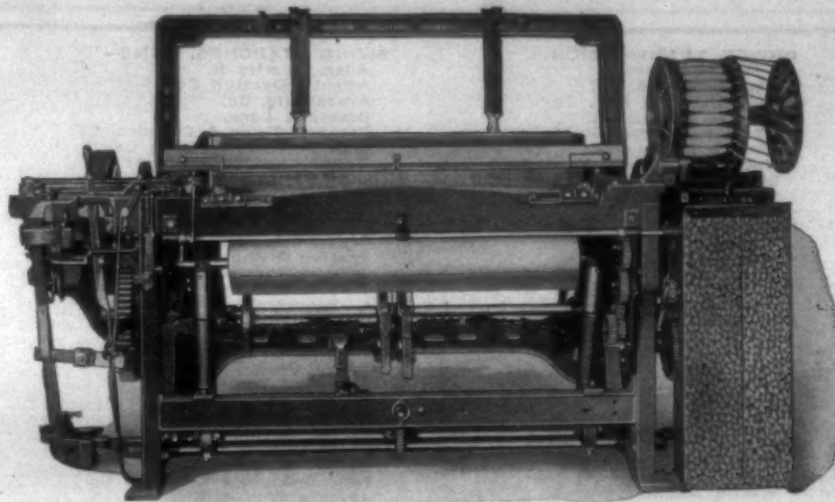
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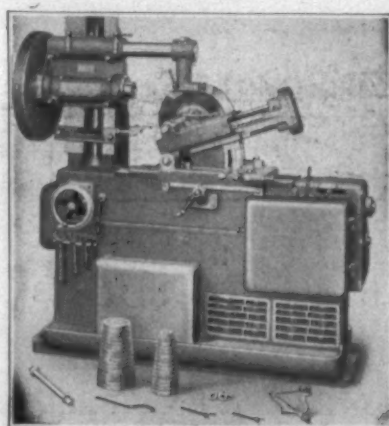
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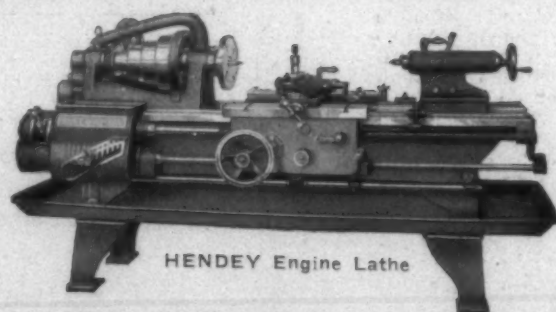
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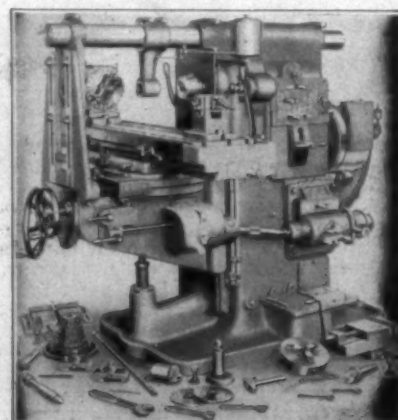
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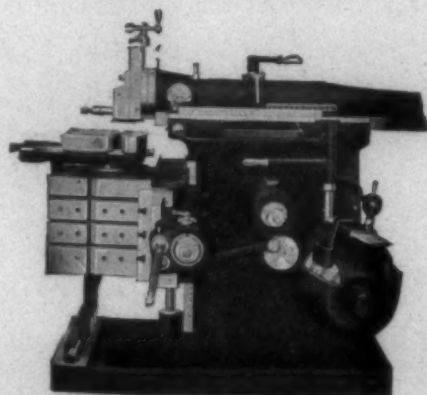
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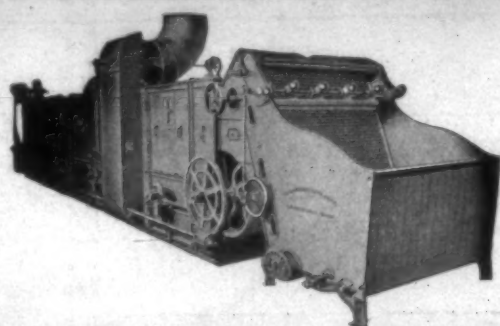
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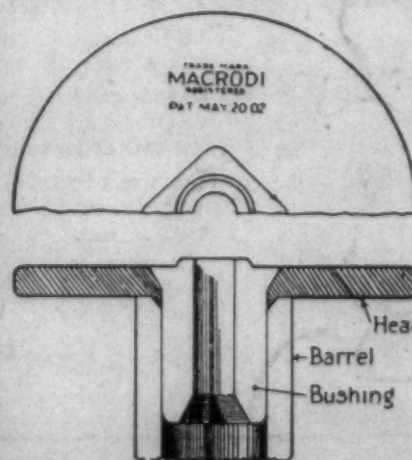
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